FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/BMFR

Coverage of Vienna Summit, SALT II Signing AA 1
Start of 'Great, Important' Work [Zholkver] AA 1
Kirchschlaeger Remarks on Receiving Leaders AA 1
Opening of Carter-Brezhnev Talks AA 3
Brezhnev, Carter Opening Remarks [PRAVDA 17 Jun] AA 3
Talks Continue in Afternoon [PRAVDA 17 Jun] AA 4
Carter Dinner in Honor of Brezhnev AA 5
Carter Dinner Speech [PRAVDA 17 Jun] AA 5
Brezhnev Speech at Dinner [PRAVDA 17 Jun] AA 6
U.S., Soviet Press Conference AA 8
17 Jun Talks AA 9
Talks 'Useful, Businesslike' AA 9
World Issues Broached AA 11
Brezhnev Host of Banquet for Carter AA 12
Brezhnev Dinner Speech AA 12
Carter Speech at Dinner AA 14
Last Day of Talks AA 16
Final Discussions AA 16
Brezhnev, Carter Sign SALT II Treaty AA 17
Soviet-American Documents Signed AA 17
Brezhnev Speech at Signing Ceremony AA 17
Carter Statement at Signing Ceremony AA 18
17 Jun Interview With Zamyatin [Zorin] AA 19
Zamyatin on 17 Jun Talks [Zorin AA 21
Arbatov on SALT II [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 13 Jun] AA 24
Warning Against SALT Failure AA 26
Praise for Content of Treaty [Orlov] AA 27

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov] CC 1
Signing of SALT II CC 1
SALT Opponents CC 3
Positive Aspects of SALT CC 5
Visit by India's Desai CC 5
Situation in Afghanistan CC 6

CHINA

IZVESTIYA Commentator on Talks, Relations With PRC [Bovin] B 1
PRC's Problems Viewed on Eve of NPC Session B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Dalai Lama Leaves Moscow for Mongolia C 1
Ulanbataar Press Conference C 1
Briefs: Japan-USSR Coastal Trade C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Events in Afghanistan Receive Continued Coverage D 1
Soviet Interference Denial [BAKHTAR] D 1
Amin Speech to Army D 1
Border Activity [Aniken, (Basiyev)] D 2
Alleged Counterrevolutionary Atrocities D 2
Pakistani Interference D 3
Success of Second Indian Satellite Reported D 3
Desai Thanks Brezhnev, Kosygin for Hospitality D 3

EASTERN EUROPE

MTI Reports NEPSZABADSAG Interview With Georgiy Arbatov F 1
Comment on Beginning of Pope's Polish Visit [Bovin] F 2
More on Visit by GDR's Naumann for Berlin Days in Moscow F 3
Visit to Exhibition F 3
Olympic Construction Progress F 3
Meeting With Moscow Workers F 3
Visit to Moscow University F 4
Concert Finale F 4
Briefs: Nuclear Stations for CEMA F 4

WESTERN EUROPE

Dutch CP's Hoogkamp Writes on Struggle for Peace G 1
[PRAVDA 12 Jun]
Brezhnev Prefaces French Edition of His Books G 2
[PRAVDA 8 Jun]
Turkey's Ecevit Comments on Trade With USSR G 4
UK, USSR Hold Scheduled Foreign Affairs Consultations G 4
Soviet Officials Attend British Ambassador's Reception G 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Ideology Plays Major Role in Political Education R 1
Resolution on Ideological Tasks R 1
[PRAVDA 3 Jun]
Shevardnadze Address to Students R 3
[ZARYA VOSTOKA 25 May]
Kuznetsov Presents Award to IZVESTIYA Publishing House R 7
[IZVESTIYA 8 Jun]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Socialist Planning Provides Supplies of Fuel, Electricity S 1
[Rogachev]
Interview With RSFSR Minister S 1

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports on Haycutting, Fodder Harvest T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 14-17 June T 1
Agriculture Ministry Reports Harvest Progress 15 June T 3

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos 1107 Space Exploration Satellite Launched U 1
Lyakhov-Ryumin Orbital Flight Completes 16th Week U 1
Scientists Experiment With New Fuel for Cars U 1
Briefs: Icebreakers for Arctic U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Paper Stresses Importance of 'Communist Conviction' V 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA Editorial 10 Jun]
Famous Tank Designer Morozov Dies V 2

COVERAGE OF VIENNA SUMMIT SALT II SIGNING

Start of 'Great, Important' Work

LD152008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1915 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent Aleksandr Zholkver reports from Vienna

[Begin recording] The first meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter took place this evening at the residence of the president of the Austrian Republic in the Hofburg Palace.

Journalists were told that this meeting was of a protocol nature. However, although diplomatic protocol is very serious here, issues, naturally, are not confined merely to protocol.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter became acquainted with each other during a short conversation. A beginning has been made in that great and important work which will be conducted in the next few days in Vienna at the Soviet-American summit. [end recording]

Kirchschlaeger Remarks on Receiving Leaders

LD152046 Moscow TASS in English 2034 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 15, TASS--Today, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States of America James Carter visited in the Palace Hofburg in Vienna President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

In welcoming the high guests, the president of Austria expressed his satisfaction over the fact that Vienna had been chosen as the venue for the meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States of America. He pointed out that the government and the people of the Austrian Republic see in this fact a recognition of the positive role of the policy of permanent neutrality and its contribution to the development of international cooperation. [as received]

We, Rudolf Kirchschlaeger said, are sincerely glad that the meeting between the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. President is taking place in Vienna. Your meeting is of extraordinarily important significance for the future of the whole world. I sincerely hope that the negotiations will proceed successfully, in a favourable atmosphere, and that they will lead to useful results.

We represent a small country, he continued, and we try within the measure of our abilities to contribute to the maintenance of equilibrium, stability, and detente in that part of Europe in which our country is situated.

The president of Austria expressed confidence that the signing of the new treaty between the USSR and the USA on limiting strategic offensive weapons will provide an impetus to a further development of the process of detente, including in the military field.

Addressing the president of Austria, Leonid Brezhnev said that he is glad to have the possibility of this meeting on hospitable Austrian soil. Leonid Brezhnev expressed his cordial thanks for the opportunity to hold in Vienna negotiations with President James Carter and for the excellent arrangements made for the work.

Almost a quarter century has passed already, Leonid Brezhnev said, since the signing of the state treaty when Austria adopted the law on permanent neutrality.

Throughout all this time, the Soviet-Austrian relations developed favourably, with our cooperation in the most diverse fields becoming increasingly fruitful and multifaceted. We favour its further continued development.

The experience to date has demonstrated that the path chosen by Austria accords with the vital interests of the Austrian people and at the same time enables it to make a tangible contribution to the cause of mutual understanding and cooperation in Europe.

The State Treaty with Austria, Leonid Brezhnev continued, appears to have cleared the path towards detente in Europe, facilitating further progress toward peaceful co-operation. We are being guided by these same considerations while embarking on negotiations with President Carter.

The leaders of the USSR and the USA, at the meeting in Vienna, will discuss questions as to how to contain the arms race, consolidate interna'ional security, and to safeguard peace. And the chief thing here is, of course, the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons which we are to sign with President Carter. I am positive that this will be approved both by the Soviet people, the Americans, the Austrians, and the peoples of other countries. I hope that by doing this we shall be able together with President Carter to live up to Austrian hospitality.

In conclusion, Leonid Brezhnev said: I wish to use this opportunity to extend to you, Mr President, on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the invitation to come to the Soviet Union on an official visit. We shall be glad to welcome you in Moscow and in other cities of our country which you may wish to visit.

The president of Austria accepted the invitation with gratitude.

James Carter expressed his gratitude for Vienna's hospitality. He said that for two and a half years already Mr Brezhnev and himself had looked for the opportunity to meet each other in order to discuss questions which are of great importance to the two countries and to the whole world. The U.S. President recalled that yesterday, immediately upon arrival, he had said that this meeting should have taken place long ago.

The U.S. President went on to say that they both are resolved to ensure the success of the current meeting. Mr Brezhnev had proposed a very tight work schedule, four hours of negotiations a day--in the morning and in the evening. James Carter said he hoped to be able to withstand such a packed schedule and would not fail to keep pace with Mr Brezhnev as regards endurance.

[The] U.S. President said that during the meetings they will have the chance to discuss not only the questions of limiting the strategic weapons but also a number of other problems of great importance to the two countries and the whole world.

Addressing the federal president of Austria, James Carter said the beauty of Austria and the hospitality of its people create an exceptionally pleasant atmosphere for the conduct of the negotiations.

The U.S. President thanked the president of Austria, expressing the hope that the summit meeting will be a great success.

The meeting was attended by Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. Also present were the Soviet and the U.S. ambassadors to Austria.

Opening of Carter-Brezhnev Talks

LD161002 Moscow TASS in English 0959 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 16, TASS--The talks between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhev and President of the United States James Carter opened here:

The treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II) will be signed during the summit meeting in Vienna. There will also be an exchange of opinions on principled questions of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and on a number of major international problems of mutual interest.

The first meeting of the two leaders at a conference table started this morning in the American Embassy. Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will continue their talks in the American Embassy in the afternoon. As it became known, the sides started discussing questions of bilateral relations intending to pass on to the exchange of opinions on problems related to SALT II and to futher continuation of the talks on strategic arms limitation.

Brezhnev, Carter Opening Remarks

LD181231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 16, TASS--The talks between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States James Carter opened in Vienna on June 16.

Taking part in the talks from the Soviet side are Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko, Nikolay Ogarkov. Taking part in the talks from the U.S. side are Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Harold Brown, David Jones.

Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter discussed general, principled matters of mutual relations of the Soviet Union and the United States. Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the leadership of the Soviet Union, the entire Soviet people wish Soviet-American relations to be relations of peace and broad long-term cooperation. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, has no hostile intentions with regard to the United States. Our country does not seek any benefits or advantages at the expense of the United States anywhere. All sorts of talk about "Soviet military menace", Leonid Brezhnev said, any attempts to ascribe to us bellicose intentions are allegations playing into the hands of those who would like to sow discord and even to cause a clash between the USSR and the United States.

Pointing to the growth of military spending in the United States, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that the increase of this spending and the whipping up of the arms race lead not to a greater security of states, but rather to the opposite. The real way to strengthen the security of both countries and other states is to lower the level of military confrontation.

James Carter said the United States hopes to maintain good relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of preservation of peace in the interests of both countries and peoples of the whole world. He went on record for studying the possibilities of a more substantial cutting of stockpiles of nuclear weapons, of limitation and, subsequently, complete stoppage of the production of such weapons. At the same time, he actually sought to justify measures for stockpiling and perfection of armaments taken in the United States.

Pointing out that some aspects of the existing rivalry of the United States and the USSR which, as he said, will continue, to have a destabilizing effect on the international situation and cause mutual concern of the sides, James Carter declared in favor of setting out more productive measures for the development of American-Soviet relations, of determining more precisely the goals common to both countries.

Both sides emphasized the significance of the positive development of Soviet-American relations from the viewpoint of the interests of the Soviet and American peoples and for consolidating international peace and security. A hope was expressed that the present meeting of the leaders of both countries will play its role in this respect.

The striving of the USSR and the United States, despite the existing distinctions of viewpoints on a number of questions, for stable and constructive cooperation in different spheres on the basis of equality, mutual respect of interests and mutual advantage was expressed during the talks. Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter exchanged opinions about practical ways to achieve this aim.

Also taking part in the talks from the Soviet side are Andrey Aleksandrov--assistant of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Anatoliy Dobrynin--USSR ambassador in the United States, Leonid Zamyatin--chief of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, Georgiy Korniyenko--first deputy foreign minister of the USSR; from the U.S. side--Hamilton Jordan--assistant to the President of the United States, Malcolm Toon--United States Ambassador in the USSR, Jody Powell--White House press secretary, Reginald Bartholomew--member of staff of the National Security Council of the United States.

The talks will continue in the afternoon.

Talks Continue in Afternoon

LD181231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 16, TASS--The talks of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States James Carter continued here today in the afternoon. Taking part in the talks are Soviet and American officials in the same composition as in the morning meeting.

During the second meeting, the main attention was paid to the problem of strategic offensive arms limitation. Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter discussed the questions connected with the approval and the coming signing by them of the Soviet-American treaty on SALT II. The sides expressed mutual satisfaction that efforts over many years to work out and agree upon this important document are crowned with success. The sides emphasized the major importance of the treaty which is being concluded and expressed the unanimous opinion that its implementation will be a major step along the road of curbing the arms race and lessening the danger of war.

Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter also exchanged opinions about the subsequent stages of the talks (SALT III) whose aim must be the working out of measures for further limitation and also reduction of strategic armaments.

The talks proceeded in a business-like, sincere and constructive atmosphere. On mutual agreement, they were held on the first day in the building of the United States Embassy in Austria and will be continued on June 17 in the building of the Soviet Embassy in Vienna.

Carter Dinner in Honor of Brezhnev

LD161938 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 16, TASS--President of the United States James Carter gave this evening a dinner at the United States Embassy in the Austrian Republic in honour of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were members of the USSR delegation--Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov, Konstantin Chernenko;

Present at the dinner from the American side were Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Harold Brown.

During the dinner James Carter and Leonid Brezhnev exchanged speeches.

The dinner passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Carter Dinner Speech

LD181233 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 June 79 p 5 LD

[U.S. President J. Carter speech at 16 June Vienna dinner in honor of L. I. Brezhnev]

[Text] Mr Chairman:

We have come to Vienna in search of mutual understanding and in a spirit of common sense. We have come to elucidate, to clarify and attempt to resolve our disagreements. We have come to take one more step forward aimed at avoiding a nuclear conflict which a few people might survive but which no side could win.

Mr Chairman, if I had to broach only one issue in my speech this evening, I would propose a toast to our two countries' success in moving steadily toward arms control and in preventing any shift toward the uncertainty which might come from our inability to control and curb the arms race.

However, we must consider the wider possibilities opened up by the SALT II treaty.

In effect our new SALT treaty can provide the basic framework which we are seeking for the relaxation of tension and confrontation throughout the world. New and diverse forms of government are swiftly taking shape in this world. The young nations are defending their new independent place. We are witnessing the decline of racism and the end of colonialism. The movement against poverty and social injustice is expanding throughout the world.

At the same time we are coming up against dangers which are causing conflicts in certain regions of the globe, which are undermining international relations on a global scale and which are promoting the spread of nuclear and conventional weapons.

We see our role as being to promote changes leading to a greater diversity in societies themselves and also in the relations between them. [paragraph continues]

We advocate greater equality and the granting of broader economic opportunities to the developing countries. We believe in the possibility of restraining [sderzhivaniye] conflicts which could prevent us from achieving these goals.

We are promoting the development of cooperation between different countries, the peaceful settlement of disputes, economic development, social justice and the observance of human rights throughout the world.

Those are the ideas which we would like to touch on during the discussion of the exceptionally lofty responsibility embodied in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The fact that we possess sufficient might to destroy other countries does not mean that we have the right or are faced with the need to control them.

I believe that our successful efforts to limit nuclear armaments can show us the way to new spheres of cooperation and can provide the basis for the peaceful solution of problems in those spheres in which we still compete.

So, Mr Chairman, as we raise our glasses to our success in concluding the SALT II treaty, let us promise to seek new areas of mutual understanding guided by the same spirit of common sense. Let us promise to continue our cooperation, to be honest in negotiations and to strengthen both countries' security and--above all--peace throughout the world.

Brezhnev Speech at Dinner

LD161823 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 79 p 5 LD

[Speech by Leonid Brezhnev, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at 16 June Vienna dinner in his honor]

Esteemed Mr. President,

Gentlemen,

Comrades,

Allow me to express my sincere thanks to President Carter for the kind words addressed to our country and its leaders.

In the Soviet Union the fact that this meeting has taken place is regarded with satisfaction. I am glad to come to know President Carter personally. Mr President, you and I have travelled a pretty long and difficult path to be at this meeting. Yet, the time and the efforts were not spent in vain. Through persistent work by both sides the prerequisites were created for productive talks. Their results will, I hope, hearten the peoples of our two countries and all the peace-loving peoples on earth.

Here, we are guests of a peaceful, neutral Austria. And this is, to a degree, symbolic. For it is a fact that it was possible to achieve such a status for this country largely due to cooperation of the USSR, the USA as well as France and Britain. This is one of the real results of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Even the first day of the talks has shown that the two sides clearly understand the importance of the problems under discussion.

It was already in the first half of the seventies that the USSR and the USA agreed to do everything they could to prevent an outbreak of nuclear war. Our countries pledged themselves to develop peaceful relations between them on the basis of sovereignty, equality, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual benefit. It was not easy to come to those agreements: Differences in the social structures, political systems and views of the two sides stood in the way. Yet, commonsense and an understanding of realities prevailed.

It is unfortunate that subsequently relations between our two countries began to develop unevenly. They went through a period of stagnation and even regressed somewhat from the charted course. This affected the entire world situation as well. It is my feeling that this meeting can become an important step in improving Soviet-American relations and ameliorating the international climate.

Yet, progress along this road will no doubt require, as before, no small amount of energy, courage and perseverance. For, however absurd it may sound, there are those who oppose normal relations and peaceful co-operation between our two countries. Tensions in Soviet-American relations suit them. And some just dream of precipitating a clash between the USSR and the USA. As I see it, Mr President, it is our common duty to our peoples and, indeed, to the entire world not to allow such schemes to materialize.

The foes of mutual understanding between the USSR and the USA make active use of the myth of the so-called 'Soviet military threat'. Strange as it may be, the greater the Soviet Union's contribution to the development of peaceful relations among states, and the more resolute its sponsorship of concrete proposals to limit armaments and lessen the threat of another war, the more persistent is the spreading of fables concerning our policies.

Attempts also continue to portray social processes taking place in one country or another or the struggle of peoples for independence and social progress as Moscow's intrigues and plots.

Naturally, Soviet people are in solidarity with the liberation struggle of the peoples. Our assessments of the political regime in this or that country may greatly differ at times from the assessments of certain quarters in the USA. But the USSR is against interference in the domestic affairs of other countries. This is our position of principle. We believe that every people has a right to decide its own destiny. Why then pin on the Soviet Union the responsibility for the objective course of history, and, what is more, use this as a pretext for worsening our relations?

But for all that, I still feel that this time, too, realism and a far-sighted approach and statesmanship will finally triumph. Particularly since the champions of improving and developing our relations have powerful allies--millions upon millions of citizens of the two countries and all the peoples of the world.

Our first meeting with President Carter will be marked by a momentous event. We are to finally approve and sign a treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

We are also going to discuss several other aspects of the limitation of the arms race as well as international problems and certain questions concerning the development of bilateral relations. In short, we have plenty of work to do.

We have begun this meeting in a businesslike and constructive manner, in a spirit of frankness and mutual respect.

This warrants hopes for useful results, something that is expected not only by the peoples of our two countries, but also be people in all countries who need a peaceful and tranquil life. Let us live up to their expectations.

I propose this toast:

--To the health of the President of the United States of America Mr Carter!

--To the successful development of peaceful and good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States!

--To a durable world peace!

U.S. Soviet Press Conference

LD171007 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 17, TASS--A press conference of spokesmen of the Soviet and American delegations was held in the international press centre in the Hofburg Palace after the first day of the summit meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States James Carter. The spokesmen of the delegations reported that at the talks held in the United States Embassy there was an exchange of opinions on questions of bilateral Soviet-American relations and the coming signing of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II).

As Soviet spokesman Leonid Zamyatin noted, the attention of the entire world public is riveted to the present meeting. It hopes that the meeting will lead to further development of peaceful mutually advantageous relations between the two countries and will help strengthen international security. The Soviet spokesman said that during the first meeting Leonid Brezhnev expressed satisfaction (?that) the leaders of the two countries came to know each other personally. Personal meetings, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, give an opportunity to understand each other better, to find the ways for solving outstanding problems, to achieve mutual understanding. Despite the difference of social and economic systems and social structure of life of our countries, Leonid Brezhnev said, it is important to develop peaceful relations, to respect the right of each people to have its own system, and to decide disputable questions through talks. We shall not push off each other from the globe and we shall not change each other, he added. Deliberations as to who needs the relaxation of international tensions more actually boil down to the question as to who profits from peace more, the Soviet Union or the United States. Peace, Lionid Brezhnev said, is necessary for all peoples and all countries on earth. It is proceeding precisely from this and from the need of broad cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries that the Soviet Union would like to develop its relations with the United States, having in view longterm prospects.

At the press conference, the spokesmen of the Soviet and American delegations pointed out that during the talks both sides also paid great attention to the SALT II treaty. The signing of the agreement on strategic offensive arms limitation might become an important milestone in curbing the arms race and might open the ways to new arrangements on disarmament.

The President of the United States, said spokesman of the U.S. delegation Jody Powell, emphasized the importance of SALT II for continuation of disarmament process. James Carter pointed to the great significance of the treaty in lessening the danger of nuclear war. All this, he added, will create more favourable conditions for further development of relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. It was noted at the press conference that the Soviet-American summit talks are held in business-like, sincere and constructive atmosphere.

17 June Talks

LD171012 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 17, TASS--The Soviet-American summit talks are held today in the Soviet Embassy. General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and President of the United States James Carter will conclude the discussion of the problem of strategic arms limitation. The treaty SALT II whose working out has already been concluded, as it was announced at a press conference yesterday, will be submitted for signing in the Hofburg Palace on June 18.

The conclusion of the treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation crowns the work of the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States over many years aimed at a substantial reduction of the dangerous and costly arms race. The coming into effect of SALT II will open the opportunities for working out further measures for limitation and also for reduction of strategic armaments.

The reaching of this agreement is a convincing evidence of viability and fruitfulness of the policy of detente and quests for mutually acceptable solutions, including those of the most complex problems, through negotiations.

A number of international problems will be also discussed at the talks in the Soviet Embassy. As is known, the Soviet Union attaches great significance to cooperation between the USSR and the USA in international affairs. It proceeds in this from the principled policy of non-interference in internal affairs of other countries, of respect for the interests of the sides, from the view that bilateral cooperation must not be to the detriment of third countries.

It is noted here that the experience of Soviet-American interaction in international affairs was acquired in 1973 when a hotbed of war in the Middle East was quenched by joint efforts and also in the preparation and successful holding of the European conference in Helsinki.

Talks 'Useful, Businesslike'

LD171704 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, 17 June, TASS--Talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and U.S. President J. Carter continued today at the Soviet Embassy in Austria.

The Soviet side at the talks is represented by A.A. Gromyko, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, and N.V. Ogarkov and on the U.S. side by C. Vance, Z. Brzezinski, H. Brown and D. Jones.

They continued to examine issues pertaining to the curbing of the arms race and disarmament.

The Soviet side noted that in the current international situation the line towards the strengthening of peace, consolidation of the process of detente, and the ending of the arms race is the only substantiated and correct line.

Success in this matter can only be insured by the strict adherence to the principle of equality and equal security.

Both sides were unanimous that after the SALT II treaty comes into force it will be necessary to continue advancing along the road of further reducing arsenals of nuclear and other weapons and of lessening the threat of a nuclear war.

President J. Carter and L.I. Brezhnev stated their concrete considerations with regard to what questions can be studied jointly by the two sides in this respect for reaching new agreements--both within the framework of SALT III and outside it.

L.I. Brezhnev emphasized in particular the need for searching for new and effective solutions in order to stop the arms race and to reverse it. He drew attention to the Soviet Union's proposal to end the production of nuclear weapons and to gradually reduce nuclear stocks up to their total elimination and expressed the hope that the United States would declare its support for this proposal.

The leaders of the two states pointed out the importance of strengthening the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons by the accession to the Non-Proliferation Treaty of as many countries as possible and increasing control over the supplies of nuclear material, equipment and technology, that can be used for the production of nuclear weapons. Special danger was stressed of appearance of such weapons in areas where an acute conflict situation exists.

The sides declared for completing work on drawing up a treaty on complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. Due attention was devoted to the discussion of the situation which has taken shape at the talks on mutual force and arms reductions in central Europe, which are being held in Vienna. It was agreed to study the possibility of taking measures that would contribute to progress at these talks. Mutual hope was also expressed that signing of the SALT II treaty would give a positive stimulus to the exchange of opinions on other questions now underway within the framework of multilateral or bilateral talks.

Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter stressed that the exchange of views held was useful and businesslike. It has made it possible to understand better the stand of the sides and, using the success of signing the SALT II treaty, facilitate headway in some other directions of curbing the arms race.

The talks will be continued.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1630 GMT on 17 June carries an otherwise identical report on the 17 June meeting between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which adds the following paragraph at the end:

["Also taking part in the talks on the Soviet side were Aleksandrov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States of America; Zamyatin, chief of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee; Korniyenko, first deputy foreign minister of the USSR; and Komplektov, chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs United States of America Department.

["On the U.S. side were Jordan, assistant to the U.S. President; Toon, U.S. ambassador to the USSR; Powell, White House press secretary; and Bartholomew, member of the National Security Council staff."]

World Issues Broached

LD172141 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 17, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President James Carter again met in the afternoon today in the building of the USSR Embassy in Vienna. They examined topical international and regional problems.

Special attention was devoted to European affairs, the situation in the Middle East, in the south of Africa, Southeast Asia and in some other areas of the world.

In his pronouncements President Carter was justifying the known policy pursued by the U.S.A. in the Middle East, in Namibia and Rhodesia, saying, in particular, that in a number of areas of the world, that are rather far removed from the territory of the United States, the USA, in common with its allies, has "vital interests." James Carter ascribed to interference of other states the changes taking place in the world, that are caused by the striving of peoples for national liberation and independence, for economic and social progress.

The Soviet side pointed to the biased character of the American interpretation of the Soviet Union's policy in some regions of Asia and Africa. The Soviet Union, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, consistently comes out for full elimination of all vestiges of colonialism and racialism, for respect for the rights of all peoples without exception to independent development. In doing so, the USSR does not seek for itself either economic or strategic advantages, does not try to infringe upon anybody's legitimate interests.

Leonid Brezhnev expressed confidence that if the USSR and the USA have a mutual wish to cooperate in international affairs, and if the agreements reached are implemented irrespective of internal or other situations, there will be no lack of fields of cooperation--on issues of both regional and worldwide significance.

In discussing European problems, the sides noted a considerable improvement of the political climate in the continent. Leonid Brezhnev stressed the necessity of complementing political detente in Europe with military detente. An approximate military balance of the forces of both the opposite military-political groupings has already long taken shape and continues to preserve in Europe, he said. The Soviet Union accepts this balance, did not upset it, and does not intend to do so. The only way to security and lasting peace in Europe is to preserve the present balance of forces and reduce the latter's level from both sides without changing its ratio.

Speaking on the Middle East situation, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out that the conclusion of the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, far from calming the situation in that area, has even aggravated it and made more dangerous. The Soviet Union is convinced that there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East without a comprehensive settlement of the problems with the participation of all sides concerned. The basis for such a settlement can be only complete liberation of the Arab lands occupied in 1967, giving the Palestinians the possibility to create their own state, ensuring the independence and security for all countries of the region.

President James Carter stated his position on the Camp David accords.

Both sides expressed the view about the desirability of further consultations for broadening the field of accord between the USSR and the USA on international affairs in the interests of universal peace and security of peoples.

The exchange of views that was held was useful in terms of a clearer understanding of each other's positions on topical issues of international life.

Brezhnev Host of Banquet for Carter

LD172028 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 17, TASS--General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev gave a dinner tonight in the USSR Embassy in the Republic of Austria in honour of U.S. President James Carter.

Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were members of the delegation--Andrey Gromyko, Dmitriy Ustinov and Konstantin Chernenko.

From the American side--Cyrus Vance, Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski.

During the dinner which was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter exchanged speeches.

Brezhnev Dinner Speech

LD172022 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 17, TASS--Follows the speech by General Secretary of the CPSU CC, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the dinner in the USSR Embassy, which was today given in honour of U.S. President James Carter:

Esteemed Mr. President!

Esteemed American guests!

Comrades!

We wholeheartedly welcome President Carter and all our American partners in the talks.

Our talks are still going on. Yet, it is possible even now to mention some, albeit preliminary, results.

We have concluded the discussion of the problem concerning the limitation of strategic offensive arms. Tomorrow, the SALT II treaty will be signed. I trust the President will agree that this document is of special significance. The Soviet Union and the United States are taking a new major step in containing the dangerous and costly arms race, thus convincingly demonstrating to the world that they are capable of jointly solving even very complex and delicate problems.

The new treaty is realistic and concrete. Its subject matter is the quantitative limitation of arms and curbing of their qualitative improvement. It is built on the principle of equality and equal security. The observance of the two sides of all the commitments under the treaty is reliably verifiable.

This is the result of many years of efforts, a fair balance of interests. Every provision, I would even say every word of this treaty, has been weighed and pondered over scores of times.

Of course, it is a compromise, for it could not be otherwise. Each side would like some parts of the text of the treaty to be somewhat different, more suitable to it, but each side has had to yield something taking into account the legitimate interests of the other side. Any attempt to rock this elaborate structure, which it has been so hard to build, to substitute any of its elements, to pull it closer to one's own self would be an unprofitable exercise. The entire structure might then collapse entailing grave and even dangerous consequences for our relations and for the situation in the world as a whole. President Carter and other leading statesmen in the USA have also warned against this in their recent statements.

As far as we are concerned, I can assure you that the leadership of our Communist Party, and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the entire Soviet people are well aware of the importance of the understanding that has been reached. I am convinced that they will fully support it and will not accept any backpedalling, any attempt to undermine its spirit and its letter. And once the treaty has been concluded, the USSR will strictly and faithfully observe it like all other agreements signed by it.

The SALT II treaty will open up the way for advancing further towards SALT III. This work will possibly be even more complicated. A number of serious strategic and geographical factors that so far have remained outside the framework of our talks will have to be taken into account. Yet, I believe that given a firm will and a constructive and honest approach, we will be able to cope with that task as well.

President Carter and I have also reached a common view that agreement on SALT II should provide an impetus for faster headway in the talks on other questions of limiting competition in the military field.

It is high time, at last, to reach agreement at the talks being held here in Vienna on force and arms reduction in central Europe. Our talks with the President have shown that both sides come out for speeding up this work, and we believe that a useful role here can be played by the initiative and good example of the USSR and the USA. I trust we will be able to make some joint steps in this respect. We will hope that one "Vienna" will give an impetus to the other.

We attach very great significance to cooperation between the USSR and the USA in international affairs. The might and influence of our countries impose on them special responsibility. It is not propaganda attacks, nor the game with some "combinations of forces," but wise restraint, respect for the lawful interests of the partner and fair striving to learn to understand one another in the construction of a more sensible and safer world--this, as it seems to us, is the key to success. Acting in the spirit and not directing our cooperation against any third countries, we, I trust, will be able to do much useful both for the peoples of the USSR and the USA and mankind as a whole.

We already have quite a good experience of interaction in international affairs. Suffice it to recall, for example, the joint efforts with the aim of putting out the seat of war in the Middle East in 1973. And, of course, cooperation in preparing for the all-European conference in Helsinki.

The leaders of the USSR are known to be convinced supporters of international detente. But detente is only a start. In our relations with America as well as with other states we would like to achieve more. We should like to have truly good-neighbourly relations, that would be sound and stable, and would exclude the possibility of armed conflicts. To this end we are prepared to put in a lot of work to bring our peoples closer together. This, of course, requires reciprocity. Bridges of mutual understanding are something that can only be built simultaneously from both sides.

Therefore, we regard as useful the exchange of views with President Carter on the development of Soviet-American relations in the fields of economy, science, culture, and so forth. I should like to hope that our meeting will provide a fresh impetus in this respect too.

On the whole, it is already clear that this meeting has proved to be busy and productive. Of special value, I believe, is the fact that President Carter and I have endeavoured to broaden the scope of accord between our two countries.

And provided such meetings continue to take place in the future, they will serve as an earnest that the good cause for which we have come to Vienna will be followed up.

I propose this toast!

To the health of President Carter and all our American partners;

To the American people;

May good relations and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the United States become a permanent factor of international life for the good of our peoples and the cause of universal peace.

Carter Speech at Dinner

LD172232 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 17, TASS--Follows the speech by U.S. President James Carter at the dinner in the Soviet Embassy on Sunday:

President Carter began his speech with an expression of gratitude to Leonid Brezhnev for his wonderful toast to friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries.

Today, Mr President, he said, we discussed a range of issues important not only to each of us, but to the entire world. On some of the issues, particularly in the arms control field, we were able to further our joint efforts to develop rules curbing the military competition between us and to lay the groundwork for further progress on the control and regulation of nuclear weapons.

On some other issues we did not always agree, and we were not able to develop a common approach. We agreed, however, to continue searching for peaceful resolution of these differences.

Both our countries face risks that stem from the changes sweeping many parts of the world today. As the two major nuclear powers, we have a special responsibility to deal with that change.

I believe that two possible roads lie before us. There is the road of competition and even confrontation. Any effort by either of our nations to exploit the turbulence that exists in various parts of the world pushes us toward that road. The United States can and will protect its vital interests if this becomes the route we must follow.

But there is another way--the path of restraint and, where possible, cooperation. This is the path we prefer.

I hope, Mr President, that the detente which has been growing in Europe as a result of the vast amount of work done by you can encompass other regions of the world. I hope that we can work together so that the rules of restraint, the mutual respect accorded each other's interests, and the recognition of the danger of unbridled competition will lead to an even more stable peace in Europe and can progressively be applied to other troubled regions of our planet.

In southern Africa, there is a struggle for racial justice. We Americans know that violence is not the solution, and so we seek peaceful resolution of the conflicts there.

In Southeast Asia, war continues, with national territories being invaded and occupied by foreign troops. We believe that the war in Kampuchea can only end by the withdrawal of foreign forces and the honoring of national independence and international borders. We must all show compassion for the tens of thousands of suffering people who have been driven from their homes and their homeland. The callous indifference with which the world ignored refugees in the Europe of the 1930's must not be repeated in the Asia of the 1970's.

In the Middle East, Israel and Egypt have taken an historic step toward a comprehensive peace. Thirty years of hatred had brought only war and terrorism. Only the courage of Egyptian and Israeli leaders has now enabled us to start down the road of a comprehensive peace.

On all these major international questions, the United States stands for the peaceful reconciliation of differences, and against the use of force.

So, too, we stand for measures to control the instruments of war.

The SALT agreement which we will sign here provides a good foundation, one that will be strengthened by the other arms control initiatives we are pursuing together. Let us build on that foundation so that we can narrow our differences in a spirit of respect for the independence of all nations and the value of every human being.

Let us both agree never to use offensive weapons against any nation in an act of aggression.

Let us discourage the use of foreign forces in troubled regions of the world, and encourage the peaceful settlement of disputes among the people who are directly involved.

Mr. President, in the world's history, no two nations have ever had a greater responsibility to act with restraint, and to seek mutual accommodation, than the United States and the Soviet Union. We have many differences of history, ideology and economic and social systems. Mr. President, we are both concerned about the future, and I am sure that with honesty and good will we can make progress towards a safer, more peaceful world.

In conclusion President Carter proposed toasts:

To my new friend--President Brezhnev!

To the heroic Soviet people!

To the resolute efforts of both states for curbing the nuclear arms race!

Last Day of Talks

LD180950 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--The summit meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and the President of the USA James Carter is closing in the Austrian capital today. Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter had a talk at the U.S. Embassy in the morning.

Then Soviet-American talks will be concluded at the Embassy of the USSR.

The ceremony of signing the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and documents relating to it will take place in Hofburg Palace.

With concluding the SALT II treaty the Soviet Union and the United States make a big step forward in curbing the arms race, in solving disarmament problems and improving the entire international climate.

This treaty meets the aspirations of all those who want a lasting peace and who are aware of the danger of the further build-up of nuclear potentials.

Final Discussions

LD181242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1225 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--The Soviet-American talks were concluded in Vienna today.

At the concluding session, the discussion of bilateral relations between the Soviet Union in the economic, scientific, cultural and other fields was continued.

Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter expressed themselves in favor of the further development of Soviet-American relations on the basis of the principles of noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the renunciation of force in solving disputed questions and the strict observance of agreements and treaties concluded. The mutual conviction was expressed that opportunities exist for consistently intensifying Soviet-American relations and contacts and for widening the field of agreement and mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

It was stressed that the cause of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples depends largely on the state of Soviet-American relations and the cooperation of the Soviet Union and the United States in the international field.

In conclusion, both sides expressed satisfaction at the results of the Soviet-American summit meeting held in Vienna and the conviction that the negotiations which have been conducted will serve the cause of improving relations between the USSR and United States and of strengthening universal peace.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1130 GMT on 18 June 1979 in a report on the talks adds: "General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev had a meeting with U.S. President Jimmy Carter at the U.S. Embassy in Vienna. That was a head-to-head meeting."]

Brezhnev, Carter Sign SALT II Treaty

LD181218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Comrades: The Soviet-American treaty on limitation of strategic offensive arms--SALT II--is now being signed. The signing of the SALT II treaty is a major act in the cause of restraining the arms race and a great contribution to the cause of peace and detente. On the Soviet side, the treaty was signed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; on the American side, by U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

Soviet-American Documents Signed

LD181252 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--Soviet-American documents were signed in a ceremony held in Vienna at the Hofburg Palace today. Signed were:

-A treaty between the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

-A protocol to the treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

-A joint statement of principles and basic guidelines for subsequent negotiations on the limitation of strategic arms.

-A document: agreed upon statements and common principles of understanding in connection with the treaty between the USSR and the United States on limitation of strategic offensive armaments.

-A joint Soviet-American communique.

The documents were signed: For the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics--by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, for the United States of America--President of the United States Jimmy Carter.

Present at the documents-signing ceremony were President of the Austrian Republic Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The documents having been signed, Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter made brief statements.

Brezhnev Speech at Signing Ceremony

LD181247 Moscow TASS in English 1242 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--Follows Leonid Brezhnev's speech in connection with signing the SALT II treaty:

Just now President Carter and I have affixed our signatures to the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms and the documents related to it. This has been an event long awaited by the Soviet and American peoples, by the peoples of other countries, by all those who desire a durable peace and realize the danger of a further build-up of nuclear arsenals.

In signing this treaty, we are helping to defend the most sacred right of every man--the right to live.

Many representatives of our two countries have worked long and hard to draft the treaty. I think it will be fair to specially mention the contributions made by Secretary C. Vance and Minister A.A. Gromyko, Secretary H. Brown and Minister D.F. Ustinov. President Carter and I have also had to do a good deal of work.

To act in such a way as to prevent an outbreak of nuclear war is an obligation that the Soviet Union and the United States have jointly assumed. The treaty that has been signed today reaffirms our desire to fulfill that obligation. In terms of both quantitative and qualitative limitations of strategic arms it goes far beyond the SALT I agreement. The entry into force of this treaty opens up the possibility to begin elaborating subsequent measures to not only limit but also reduce strategic arms.

By concluding the SALT II treaty we are making a major step forward along the road of an overall improvement of Soviet-American relations and, consequently, of the entire international climate.

For the Soviet Union this is a logical continuation of the peaceful foreign policy line defined by our party congresses, a line that we intend to go on following.

The signing of the treaty has appropriately crowned the Soviet-American summit meeting here in Vienna. On this auspicious occasion we express our sincere gratitude to the president, the chancellor and the Government of the Austrian Republic and to the people of Austria for the warm hospitality and cordiality extended to us.

Carter Statement at Signing Ceremony

LD181312 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 18, TASS--Follows the text of Jimmy Carter's statement upon signing of documents:

The most powerful currents of history have often been the ones that swept nations to war.

Yet as we look back on the causes of so many wars, we can see times when a more watchful course, even a small careful shift, might have guided nations that much better, that much further in the ways of peace.

That is the purpose of what we have done here in Vienna.

Today, the threat of nuclear holocaust still hangs over us, as it has for more than thirty years. Our two nations are now armed with thousands of nuclear weapons, each capable of causing devastation beyond measure and beyond imagination. Several other nations now have nuclear arms, and even more have the ability to develop the same destructive power. Weapons technology has continued to advance, and so have the dangers and the obvious need to control and to regulate this arms competition.

The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which have gone on for nearly ten years without interruption, represent the realization that a nuclear arms competition without shared rules, without verifiable limits, and without continuing dialogue is an invitation to disaster. Such an unrestrained competition would tempt the fate and the future, and would insult our intelligence and threaten the existence of humanity.

This prospect is a challenge to our courage and our creativity. If we cannot control our power to destroy, we can neither guide our fate nor preserve our future.

Like SALT I, the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, and the Limited Test Ban Treaty before it, this SALT II treaty is based on the real security needs of our two nations.

It will not end the continuing need for military strength and readiness on both sides. But SALT II does place important new limits on both the number and quality of nuclear arms. And it allows us to continue on course towards a safer world with even more substantial limitations and reductions in SALT III. We cannot interrupt or endanger this process.

I am entrusted with the security of the United States of America. I would never take any action that would jeopardize that sacred trust. Mr. President, we both have children and we want them to live, and to live in peace. We both have worked hard to give our own and our nations' children that security.

We realize that no one treaty, no one meeting can guarantee the safe future of our nations. In the end, peace can be won only if we have pursued it and struggled tenaciously to keep the peace all along. Yet this fight for peace has often seemed the most difficult victory to win.

Here today, as we set careful limits on our power, we draw boundaries around our fears of one another. As we begin to control our fears, we can better insure our future.

We c[illegible] now continue to explore the planets. We can discover the essence of matters. We can f[illegible]d the power to preserve ourselves and our earth.

Each of us has only one nation. We both share the same world. Not one nation on this earth, not one people, not one human being is harmed, threatened or deprived by this victory in the battle for peace. A victory is here for all.

In our lifetime, we have learned to make war by unlocking the atom--the power of creation itself. To make peace we must limit our use of that power by sharing our courage, wisdom and faith.

These fundamental strengths of human kind have brought us to this table today.

In setting our hands to this treaty, we set our nations on a safer course.

We have labored long to make SALT II a safe and useful chart toward the future.

Let us pledge to use this treaty as we continue our passage.

16 Jun Interview With Zamyatin

LD162030 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Interview with Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, spokesman of the Soviet delegation to the Vienna talks, given to Valentin Zorin on 16 June--live or recorded]

[Text] [Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, tell us what happened at the talks today?

[Zamyatin] Two sessions took place today; the morning session which debated the principled question of bilateral Soviet-American relations and the evening session, which also took place at the U.S. Embassy.

At this session Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President Carter continued their discussion of questions relating to the agreement on limiting strategic arms--what we call SALT II. The topic of the discussion was certain, more precise definitions of provisions of the agreement and confirmation of a whole range of other questions included in the agreement. At the conclusion of this exchange of opinions, the sides announced that they were satisfied with the fact that this agreement was ready to be signed and that it would be signed in Vienna in the next few days.

Both the U.S. President and Leonid Brezhnev noted that this agreement constitutes a new, qualitative step in curbing the arms race and an important step in limiting the possibility of a nuclear war.

This agreement does not, of course, end the arms race. The arms race is continuing in a number of areas. However, the agreement imposes quantitative and qualitative limits upon the most sensitive types of arms, that is, strategic, offensive arms capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Definite ceilings are being established on these weapons for both the Soviet Union and the United States.

In the first stage, 2,400 units will be permitted and next year these ceilings will be lowered to 2,250. The agreement introduces an entire range of additional aspects of a qualitative nature. For example, the agreement imposes limits upon strategic bombers capable of carrying cruise missiles with a range of more than 600 km, and so forth.

It is a voluminous agreement, encompassing a large series of questions and it should certainly play a role in and should stimulate other questions connected with limiting the arms race.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, the opinion is voiced, particularly from the U.S. side, that this agreement allegedly introduces unilateral advantages. Was this question discussed during today's talks?

[Zamyatin] Leonid Ilich answered this question by saying that it is absolutely incorrect to interpret that this agreement somehow gives unilateral advantages. We would like to have a better agreement, but this is the most sensible compromise that could be reached under present conditions! Secondly, one of the main provisions has been satisfied here; the principle of equal security of the sides has been insured, which we have always regarded as the most critical factor when lowering the levels of the arms race or when we limit the arms race.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, what do we consider to be incomplete in this agreement?

[Zamyatin] I do not wish to go into all the details of this agreement, but it is possible to say, for example, that it does not include the system of the advance bases [sistema peredovogo bazirovaniya] of the United States of America. To translate this phrase from military language into ordinary language; it refers to the U.S. military bases located around the Soviet Union. They have tactical weapons at their disposal and these are aimed at the Soviet Union and are near the Soviet Union.

But these questions must also be investigated because on the basis of the Soviet-American agreement which now exists, the SALT II agreement will be followed by talks n SALT III. There was actually an exchange of views today between the heads of state on the basic directions of the future SALT III talks.

[Zorin] What else can you say about the substance of today's exchange?

[Zamyatin] I would like to return to this morning's session, at which fundamental questions of bilateral relations were discussed.

First, Leonid Ilich stressed with perfect clarity the great significance of the present talks because they make it possible to discuss directly, man to man, with President Carter the questions which arise for the Soviet Union in relations with the United States. It is well known that the structure of our relations has varied. At one time they were relations of alliance, then they experienced the cold war period. The 1970's saw very concrete breakthroughs in the improvement of these relations and fundamental documents were developed. As Leonid Ilich put it, the living fabric of the development of these relations was formed. And they are really developing.

But at the same time it was frankly acknowledged and stated that they are developing unevenly and in an erratic fashion. To overcome this aspect this sort of man to man exchange of views is essential between the heads of state, because it cannot be duplicated in any correspondence or any other sort of talks. I would like to stress again that Leonid Ilich said with perfect clarity today to the U.S. President that the Soviet Union strictly observes all agreements which have been signed and would like the United States to be bound by all the agreements and pacts which bear the signature of President Carter's predecessors. If these documents will not be valid in the future, then these present talks are just talks for talks' sake.

One further point. Leonid Ilich expressed his firm conviction at the talks that the United States and the U.S. Government must realize that the Soviet Union is not hostile towards the United States and that we do not solve our problems in a way that is hostile or detrimental to the United States. This was, in essence, a reply to the campaign which has been waged by certain questers for several years in the United States regarding the so-called Soviet military threat.

[Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, one further question. Can it be said that today's exchange of views was positive in character?

[Zamyatin] Yes, it definitely had a positive character, as was expressed by both Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and by President Carter. The desire of both sides was declared to hold a further exchange of views so that the relations between our countries can be stable, concrete and full of definite content, and that further new obstacles to the arms race may be constructed in other areas, and not only in the area of limiting strategic arms.

Zamyatin on 17 June Talks

LD172240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Interview with Leonid Mitrofanovich Zamyatin, "A Representative of the Soviet Delegation to the Soviet-American Talks in Vienna" given to "special correspondent" Valentin Zorin on 17 June--recorded]

[Text] [Zorin] Leonid Mitrofanovich, I would like to ask you to dwell on the questions that were discussed today at the first and second sessions.

[Zamyatin] The morning session was completely devoted to a discussion on questions of disarmament. The main aim of these talks was to determine how the success of the conclusion of the SALT II agreement could be used in order to give impetus to the progress of disarmament issues in other directions.

You are aware that disarmament talks are being conducted by the Soviet Union on a bilateral and multilateral basis in many other international organizations and also between Soviet and U.S. delegations in a number of countries.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev drew the attention of the U.S. President to the important problem of solving the question of ending the production of nuclear weapons and of gradually reducing nuclear stocks up to their complete elimination. In addition it was said that the implementation of this proposal would naturally have to be carried out gradually so that the sides' equal security would not be violated. But the adoption of this proposal, if it receives a positive reception in the United States, would lead in effect to the exclusion of nuclear energy from the military sphere and atomic energy would then be used solely for peaceful purposes. This path remains to be travelled and it is a long one. But the SALT II agreement was also debated for several years. It also began from something like this. And Leonid Ilich Brezhnev proposed that the discussion of this problem be one of the themes.

[Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich, did today's session touch on the subject of the Vienna talks on the reduction of arms and arms forces in Europe?

[Answer] Yes, it certainly did, but on the following level: What can be done to get these talks moving? For several years now they have been stuck at the same point. In this connection, our side stated its considerations. The U.S. side also stated several considerations which would probably have to be discussed at the talks themselves. I would like to mention another point which was the center of attention at the morning talks. That is the concern expressed both by the Soviet Union and the United States over the fact that nuclear weapons, regardless of the fact that there is a non-proliferation treaty, have a tendency to spread throughout the world. Both sides concluded that measures will have to be taken to consolidate the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and to prevent the appearance of nuclear weapons particularly in those countries that are clashing with each other or those that have territorial claims on other states. These areas are the Near East, southern Africa and certain other countries that are seeking to obtain this weapon. The situation is such that this question must be considered now. Not only should it be considered, but the proliferation of nuclear weapons should be hindered by acting in accordance with the Nonproliferation Treaty.

[Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich, it would be interesting to know how the U.S. side reacted to this.

[Answer] The U.S. side reacted with great understanding to this question. It raised the question about the delivery of fission materials to countries that could produce nuclear weapons. The deliveries could be carried out if a country accepts the guarantees and controls of the International Atomic Energy Agency or if a country makes certain pledges that these fission materials will not be used for military purposes. The American side also feels serious concern over the question and the situation.

[Question] It is of interest to note whether they discussed two specific problems; first, the question of arms trade.

[Answer] This question as such was not examined. It was mentioned among a number of other measures which will be discussed in connection with the bilateral talks that we are holding with the United States. Our side stated that the talks on limiting arms trade were suspended on U.S. initiative since the United States wanted to exclude from the global debate on this question those regions which it considers to be in its sphere of influence such as the Near East. This is one of the obstacles in the path of these talks.

[Zorin] Did they touch upon the Indian Ocean problem?

[Zamyatin] It, too, was a subject of discussion, particularly since we are reopening Soviet-U.S. talks on making the Indian Ocean a peace zone. These talks were also stopped by the United States at a certain point and instead of talks there have been intensified efforts to equip the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, which has been transformed into a mighty U.S. stronghold in that area and to strengthen the U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean: There has also been the appearance of a new fleet, the 5th fleet, which is based in the Indian Ocean with an exit to the Persian Gulf.

[Question] All these questions were discussed in one way or another. But did this discussion yield any results?

[Answer] Of course, one cannot expect immediate results from separate talks where only views are exchanged and trends are defined for the holding of the talks. However, the every exchange of views is beneficial because it makes it possible to determine the viewpoint of the other side and to define the guidelines for continuing these talks. I am not saying that decisions were made on all the issues which we have just mentioned at this morning's session and that it is clear to us how they will develop. Unfortunately, the arms race is continuing. It is necessary for us to take immediate measures in this regard. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev spoke about this very clearly today with President Carter by saying that it is necessary to take measures in order to curb the armaments race, to use the success of the SALT II agreement which limits strategic offensive nuclear armaments, and to transfer this process to other talks.

[Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich, what was discussed at the evening session?

[Answer] The evening session was devoted, on one hand, to continuing the discussion of the same issues. Both Leonid Ilich and President Carter then touched upon a whole range of issues of the general international situation and the situation in various regions. They discussed, among other things, the Near East, southern Africa, and a number of other issues. These subjects were the dominating themes at the evening session.

[Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich, you touched upon the Near East. Among journalists in Vienna rumors are circulating which allege that the Soviet Union has changed its position on the Near East. At the Vienna press center must is being said about this by certain Western commentators.

[Answer] No, this is not so. The Soviet viewpoint on the Near East settlement remains the same. We are consistently adhering to the view that peace in the Near East could be achieved not as a result of some kind of separate deal but as a result of an all-embracing settlement with the participation of all the interested sides. The basis for this settlement should be the known principles which we have stated more than once and which were approved by many nations. These principles would force Israel to withdraw troops from occupied territories--not only Egyptian, but also Syrian territories. They make it possible to create the state of Palestine and to insure security to the states of that area. This was our stand and we still adhere to it. It was stated quite frankly that the Camp David agreements are far from attaining the resolution of these issues. On the contrary, experience shows and events confirm that these agreements led to the creation of an even more dangerous situation in that area. Take Lebanon, for example.

[Question] Leonid Mitrofanovich, your review of the talks reveals that acute questions were discussed.

[Answer] This is natural. State leaders are assembling in order to discuss all the issues which each side would like to present in order to try to reach an understanding or state one's own fundamental viewpoint on some issue, to make the other side understand the other's position.

[Question] Well, in this connection what is the general atmosphere at the talks which are taking place?

[Answer] I would like to say that when the evening session ended yesterday, Leonid Ilich sat and thought and then said to President Carter: You know, Mr President, I like the way the talks are progressing. President Carter replied: I am of the same opinion.

Arbatov on SALT II

AU151302 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Dimitur Gonenski, RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent, interview with Georgy Arbatov, academician and head of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute on the United States and Canada, in Moscow--date of interview not given]

[Text] Our conversation with Academician G.A. Arbatov took place in his office at the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute on the United States and Canada. The outstanding Soviet scientist and public figure has very little time, but the important upcoming event--the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement--is a subject he considers exceptionally worthy of discussing and propagandizing. This is why he readily agreed to answer all my questions.

Question: Georgiy Arkadiyevich, how should the significance of the forthcoming signing of SALT II be evaluated from the point of view of the international atmosphere and of the development of USSR-U.S. relations?

Answer: To put it very simply, we can say that the upcoming signing of SALT II is of great and broad importance. During his recent visit to Hungary, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that this treaty will become the most important action taken so far for taming the arms race in the sector of nuclear weapons. This is indeed true. At the same time we are aware of the fact that the very signing and ratification of the treaty will not automatically stop the arms race. This is impossible since SALT II does not include all types of weapons, but envisages only the limitation of certain types. Notwithstanding the great role and significance of these types, the treaty not only represents a step forward. But it is a step of great value. This step is important in itself, since such limitations have never before been adopted by two countries possessing the greatest nuclear potentials in the world.

Proceeding along this path is the only possible method for achieving a halt to rearmament and for proceeding toward the reduction of armaments. As a matter of fact, it is a difficult path, but there is no other sensible alternative. I, personally, am convinced that the very fact that the two economically most powerful countries, the two most powerful countries from the military point view, have succeeded in achieving such an agreement will exert a stimulating effect upon the success of the negotiations pertaining to other aspects of limiting rearmament and disarmament.

It is very important to come out of the present deadlock in the negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe. In June 1978 the socialist countries submitted a number of new proposals at these negotiations that would permit the overcoming of the stagnation and those artificial obstacles that have been created by the unwillingness of the Western militarist circles to give up their ambitious program of rearmament and of increasing the NATO military power adopted in May 1978 at the Washington session of the NATO bloc.

As to the importance of SALT II for Soviet-American relations, I would like to recall Comrade Leonid Brezhenv's statement made during his visit to Hungary. He pointed out that the very agreement, as well as the Vienna meeting can contribute to a considerable improvement of relations between the two countries and, through this, also to an improvement of the entire international atmosphere. The necessity for such a new Soviet-American meeting has become quite serious.

If we analyze what has taken place in the area of Soviet-U.S. relations in recent years, we see that generally speaking a stagnation can be observed in these relations, and even a regression in certain fields is to be noted. This, as is known, was not our fault.

The signing of SALT II and the summit meeting provide the opportunity for overcoming this stagnation. The signing of SALT as well as the summit meeting are likely, if there is good will on both sides, to become a strong, new impetus for the development of bilateral relations among lines. The Soviet Union has always manifested and is always manifesting such good will. It is by no means a coincidence that Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stated that the Soviet delegation is leaving for Vienna fully prepared and ready for an active and constructive dialog. We expect the same approach on the American side.

Question: It is well known that, especially on the eve of the Vienna meeting, the controversies for and against SALT II are being exacerbated in the United States. How do you explain such different points of view among different U.S. political leaders as regards the treaty?

Answer: I would say as follows: It is by no means surprising that such hot debates are taking place in the United States in connection with SALT II. These discussions, as we can see, will continue to exacerbate, even after the signing of the treaty, even after its possible ratification. This happened as early as during the first steps toward detente, which shows the tremendous differences existing among ruling American circles as regards the crucial problems of international relations. In the United States there are quite influential and strong circles that are neither interested in disarmament nor in detente. Quite on the contrary, their interests are directly linked to the intensification of the arms race and to the implementation of the expansionist imperialist policy line.

Everyone is well aware of the fact that the core of these circles is represented by the military-industrial complex.

Nevertheless, there are other forces in the United States as well that naturally belong to the enemies of detente and disarmament. These are the extreme reactionaries, the heralds of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism--organizations such as the racist and emigree unions and movements, the neofascist groups and the Zionists. Their roots all go back to the "cold war" period and they are called upon to serve its goals, being closely tied to the infrastructure of "cold war."

For us, the communists, and for our comrades in ideas throughout the world, there is nothing unexpected about all this. We have always been aware of the fact that each step toward peace and detente will be implemented under circumstances of a very fierce and difficult struggle. In this respect the great Lenin's lessons are fully applicable. His stand on the differences within the circles of the ruling class is still valid.

In the United States there are sensible forces among the ruling classes. There are such forces within the political "elite" that are aware of the fact that a thermonuclear war is equal to suicide. They also understand that the tremendous and ever increasing military expenditures cause great losses to the country, and despite the fact that the United States is the wealthiest capitalist state, it needs resources for the settlement of acute and urgent social problems. Those forces that are in favor of detente, not because they sympathize with socialism, but because they have a realistic approach as regards the interests of their own country as well as their own interest, should not be underestimated either. This is the reason why they are ready to be our partners in the consolidation of the international atmosphere.

This polarization of forces explains the fierce struggle on each practical question concerning international relations, as well as on an important problem such as the signing of SALT II. I think it is precisely the violence with which they are attacking this treaty and the uncompromising character of the enemies of detente that represent a new confirmation of the great significance of SALT II.

All this means that the struggle in favor of SALT II will be difficult and fierce. I would also like to point out that the overwhelming part of public opinion in the United States as regards signing SALT II is positive. The opinions have considerably changed in recent years and detente has strongly established itself in the consciousness of broad U.S. public circles. It is known that all public opinion polls recently held in this connection have shown that support for the treaty is reaching high percentages--72 percent, 75 percent and 77 percent of U.S. citizens have declared themselves in favor of SALT II during these recent polls.

Naturally, it would be ridiculous to assert that the U.S. legislative powers, the ruling upper crust are acting in accordance with public opinion and are carrying out the will of the public. They would not be bourgeois politicians if they were to do so. Public opinion, however, plays a certain role and it is increasingly difficult to ignore it. This also represents an important factor in support of the new treaty. I would like to add that the prevailing trends in the West European countries, as regards the treaty, are manifesting their favorable stand toward it, and the same applies to detente. As a whole, this plays a beneficial role.

Question: What can you say about the role of the forthcoming meeting in Vienna as regards the further implementation of the CPSU's peace program?

Answer: Summit meetings always represent important events in international life. All efforts by the Soviet Union, together with the other countries belonging to the fraternal socialist community, all their daily foreign policy activities to the advantage of peace, detente and international understanding must be regarded as a uniform, comprehensive process. This process is aimed at settling the most important foreign policy problems and tasks set by the CPSU and the fraternal communist and workers parties, problems and tasks that reflect the basic needs and the development of our epoch and which are in conformity with the vital interests of our peoples and of all mankind.

One of the basic interests of human life is the prevention of war, which is impossible without the limitation of armaments, without the stopping of the arms race. These and other questions, undoubtedly, will be discussed at the Soviet-American summit meeting in the Austrian capital. Of course, it is impossible to make any prognosis now about the result of these discussions. I can only express my hope that results will be positive.

As we have already stated, the Soviet Union is going to this meeting fully prepared and ready for an active and constructive dialog. I would like to believe that the position of the American side will be constructive. This can produce great results, particularly important results for the present moment, because this present moment is of serious importance for the further development of international relations.

Warning Against SALT Failure

DW151128 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2135 GMT 14 Jun 79 DW

["Excerpt" from Klaus Bednarz interview with Supreme Soviet Deputy Aleksandrov Bovin in Moscow, recorded in Russian, translation superimposed]

[Text] [Question] What will happen if SALT II does not materialize?

[Answer] A worsening in Soviet-U.S. relations. This will primarily affect Europe. All these Eurostrategic problems will be aggravated. It is clear that nothing will come of the negotiations on troop reductions in Vienna. I could extend this list even further. I believe it would entail a considerable setback in detente.

Still, we must solve all these problems. Only, we would be losing 10 to 15 years in such a case.

[Question] What would this spell for Europe, concretely, and would this affect Berlin as well?

[Answer] A general aggravation of the situation in Europe quite definitely would also affect Berlin and all other problems. In any event, it is interesting to note that in the event of a rejection of the SALT agreement by the U.S. Senate obviously difficulties would emerge within NATO as well.

Praise for Content of Treaty

LD171944 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 17, TASS--TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes: Reports coming from Vienna that the discussion has been completed at the Soviet-American summit meeting on the problem of limitation of strategic offensive weapons, and that as a result of efforts of many years the leaders of the two biggest states Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter are to sign tomorrow a SALT II treaty will undoubtedly be a source of profound gratification for all, who really treasure peace and security of the peoples of their own countries and the whole mankind. Putting in a nutshell the most important feature of the new Soviet-American treaty, it can be said that its substance is that the two states having the biggest military potentials in the present-day world are making a new important step in containing the dangerous and costly arms race.

The new treaty, and anyone who will familiarize himself attentively with it, can clearly see it, is notable for its realistic and concrete character. The measures envisaged in it are directed at lessening the danger of outbreak of nuclear war. The SALT II treaty deals simultaneously with a quantitative limitation of arms and containment of their qualitative perfection. It is also important to stress that contrary to the attempts of some opponents of their most important move of the USSR and the USA for curbing the nuclear weapons race to claim the opposite, the implementation by the sides of the commitments under the treaty is reliably verifiable.

It must be pointed out also that as a result of long joint efforts which, necessitated, of course, certain compromises on the part of its participants, the new treaty, as both sides and objective authorities in other countries recognize, truly reflects the fair balance of interests. The document is built on the principle of equality and equal security. Any attempt to rock this elaborate structure, which it has been so hard to build, would undoubtedly lead to baneful results.

The analysis of numerous commentaries coming from all continents in a wide stream suggests that their prevailing idea is that the limitation of the strategic offensive arms, on which the USSR and the USA reached agreement, not only lessens the danger of outbreak of a new thermonuclear war, but also paves the ground for further measures in the same direction. This important historical step made by the Soviet Union and the United States can and must play a big role in a further materialization of detente, in strengthening universal peace.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD171706 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of NOVOYE VREMYA; Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, KOMMUNIST observer]

[Text] [Adrianov] These days the attention of the world's public is directed toward Vienna, where the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, is meeting with the President of the United States, James Carter.

Signing of SALT II

The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States are discussing questions of Soviet-American relations, as well as a number of topical international problems. Great expectations and hopes are attached to this meeting by all those who wish to see our world delivered from the threat of a nuclear war, from the threat of mass extermination. For at the Soviet-American summit meeting it is planned to confirm and sign the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, second stage, or as it is customarily called, SALT II. Therefore at this moment the world is standing on the very threshold of an exceptionally important event.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, speaking on 1 June on Hungarian television, stressed that we are convinced that the task of disarmament must always be placed at the forefront of international affairs. In connection with this one may say with confidence that the signing of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is the central feature of the Soviet-American meeting in Vienna. This document will unquestionably become the most important act which has ever been undertaken in the name of curbing the nuclear arms race.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1230 GMT on 17 June carries a repeat of the "Roundtable" program which replaces paragraphs two and three above with the following:

["Speaking yesterday at the dinner in the U.S. Embassy, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed: We have started our meeting in a businesslike and constructive way, in a spirit of frankness and mutual respect. This enables one to hope for useful results, and it is not only the peoples of both our countries but also the people of all countries who desire a peaceful and calm life, who are waiting for these results.

["Two and one-half hours ago in the capital of Austria the Soviet-American summit talks were resumed. They are being held in the Soviet Embassy. The leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States will complete discussion of the problem of strategic arms. At yesterday's press conference it was announced that the drawing up of the treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, second stage, or SALT II, as it is customarily called, has already been completed. Tomorrow this document will be submitted for signature at the Hofburg Palace.

["At the talks in the Soviet Embassy the sides will also discuss a number of international problems. Our side, as is known, attributes great significance to cooperation with the United States in international affairs. In this connection, the Soviet Union proceeds from the principled policy of noninterference in each other's internal affairs and respect for the sides' interests and from the fact that bilateral cooperation should not be implemented to the detriment of third countries. Today the world is standing on the very threshold of an exceptionally important event.]

Complex and intense work is coming to an end. It lasted almost 7 years, and this is not an inconsiderable period in the history of interstate relations between our country and the United States, a history which has not yet lasted half a century. There are no words to describe how important in itself the SALT II agreement is. At the same time the accords reached between the Soviet Union and the United States acquire a significance which extends far beyond the limits of bilateral relations.

[Nekrasov] You have rightly pointed out, Boris Vasilyevich, the lengthy nature of the work on SALT II. A whole 7 years in our age of rapidly flowing events is a long time. It would seem to testify to the importance and complexity of the problems which are embodied in this treaty and which have to be solved by it, and at the same time it testifies to the opposition which this treaty and its principles have met with on the part of the opponents of detente, on the part of the opponents of peaceful coexistence in the United States.

I would like to cite yet another figure. This meeting in Vienna is already the fifth official summit meeting between the Soviet Union and the United States. One of them, if you recall, took place in the United States, two were held in Moscow, and one in Vladivostok. This is why such great significance is attached to this meeting, precisely in connection with the problems of the continuity of the good which has been established in American-Soviet relations in the recent past. The Soviet Union and the United States several years ago took upon themselves the mutual pledge to build their relations on the principles of peaceful coexistance and to do everything to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. We would like the forthcoming meeting--he was referring to the meeting in Vienna--to be a significant stage in the further development of Soviet-American relations, on precisely this basis.

In this connection one recalls that series of documents which prepared the way, as it were, for the SALT II treaty. This is the treaty on the limitation of antiballistic missile systems signed in May of 1972, and the interim agreement on certain measures with respect to the limitation of strategic offensive arms dating from the same period, the so-called SALT I, which the present treaty is called upon to replace on a more extensive scale, and finally the very important agreement on the prevention of nuclear war which was signed during the visit by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to Washington in 1973.

All in all, as American correspondents calculate--and clearly they are not far from the truth, their calculations seem to be accurate--our two countries are today participating in 14 agreements, either bilateral or multilateral, which in one way or another are connected with the problem of arms limitation, either of a regional character or according to categories and types of arms. In this way it can be said that there already exist good material grounds for the SALT II treaty to continue the work which has been started, to render it more generally applicable and open up a new stage, a very important one for the world. And this importance is recognized by the peoples of our countries perfectly well--all the public opinion polls prove this, in the United States and in other countries--the importance of generalizing this work and directing it further along the path of substantial reductions in arms, primarily, naturally, in thermonuclear arms strategic arms, but also other dangerous, from the point of view of mass effect, types of arms.

[Andrianov] It is no secret that the central problem of the modern age is the problem of war and peace. Of course, thanks to the active influence of the peace-loving policy of the socialist community, it has been possible to put off the threat of a new world war. The process of improvement in the political climate is undoubtedly continuing. Detente remains the leading trend in international development, and yet nevertheless it is too early to say that these positive processes have become irreversible. They can acquire such a character only in the event of political detente, as is known, being complemented by military detente.

Meanwhile the military threat remains. This is shown above all by the inconceivable quantities of arms which have been amassed in the world. The United States alone, as American specialists have calculated, 4 years ago possessed a nuclear potential equal to 615,000 of the bombs which were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This is not taking into account the explosive power of the so-called conventional arms, from handgrenades to all kinds of missiles with simple warheads.

[Volskiy] Boris Vasilyevich, an interesting figure has just come to mind, also calculated in the West, that in terms of conventional explosives, of TNT, there are in the world today 15 tons of explosives for each of its inhabitants, that is every person including babes-in-arms and old people.

[Andrianov] Yes, this is all very true and indisputably the chief threat to peace today comes from the arms race and, moreover, primarily that of nuclear arms. There is a constant growth in military expenditure and as a consequence of this the arms curve has invariably crept ever more steeply upwards in the past 10 years. The initiators of this dangerous race are well known to everyone: It is the military-industrial complexes of the imperialist states who appear in this role. It is primarily their fault that the flywheel of the arms race is continuing to spin.

Moreover, these sinister forces are perpetrating their evil deeds on the false pretext of insuring greater national security. In connection with this it is appropriate to recall the statement by the former defense secretary of the United States, McNamara, who bluntly stated that society had reached the point where additional military expenditure would not bring greater security. Robert McNamara is a well-informed man, he knows what he is talking about when he expresses the opinion that the arms race will undermine rather than strengthen security.

Judging from the evidence, some politicians in the West think it is possible to combine detente with attempts to gain military superiority.

[Volskiy] In connection with what you have been saying, Boris Vasilyevich, here some other considerations arise, of course, connected in particular with the conclusion of the SALT II treaty. It is indisputable, and I do not think that anyone will deny this, that the conclusion of the talks on this agreement will favorably influence the whole international climate; this is quite obvious. But it would be difficult to rely on this effect being, as it were, automatic, or taking place by itself, because the opponents of detente and the opponents of the cause of strengthening peace will not of course cease their intrigues and will be attempting to act under the new conditions and in conformity with the new situation, but in pursuit of their same old goals.

For this reason, under the present conditions which will come about after the conclusion of the SALT II agreement, it is especially necessary for the international public to step up its efforts directed at further improvement of the international political climate. It is necessary for all people of good will to display constant and most energetic concern that the impulse which has now been given to a relaxation of tension has a long-term effect and serves the cause of peace not for a week, a month or a year, but for a lengthy period, encompassing the most diverse spheres of world politics. Otherwise every delay in the process of detente may immediately be used by those hostile to it and those supporting a policy of force.

SALT Opponents

[Nekrasov] I would like to add to this that this sort of impulse will be needed very soon. As soon as the text of the agreement goes for discussion in the American Senate, opponents of the treaty, who are already known to us for their furious campaign against it in the preceding period, will undoubtedly be starting a very fierce struggle against it.

Although President Carter has warned them that foiling the treaty would mean that the United States would appear before the whole world as a warmonger, and although the very rightwing Republican Senator Dole has stated that every future candidate for the American presidency or the Senate who opposes the treaty will have to give an account of his position to the American public, there will, of course, nevertheless be a struggle, and the struggle will be very intense.

[Volskiy] Indeed, Vadim Nikolayevich, immediately before the Vienna meeting Senator Jackson was making his latest and I rather think even his sharpest attacks of the whole recent period on the treaty which is due to be signed. In this regard he received a very resolute rebuke, I would say, from Vance, the secretary of state.

[Andrianov] In addition to such ferocious hawks there exist in the West representatives of certain circles...

[Nekrasov] So to speak, hawks in doves' plumage.

[Andrianov] Yes, who altogether see nothing bad in the fact that much weaponry is being amassed in the world. On the contrary, they believe that danger lies hidden in the process of disarmament and put forward as their argument in justification on this viewpoint that according to them rough equality of military power insures the present state of peace, which, they claim, rests on the notorious balance of fear, in which only the threat of mutual destruction holds people back from war. Developing their thoughts further, the supporters of this excuse for a theory claim that detente, as it were, wholly depends on an equality of strategic arms between the Soviet Union and the United States, while in their opinion disarmament would destroy the very basis of detente. Moreover, it turns out that general disarmament, according to their thinking, would even intensify the probability of the outbreak of a war, since to resort to it would become less dangerous. An attempt is thus being made to create the illusion that the balance of terror is the only way of maintaining a state of peace, even if it is a fragile state of peace.

[Nekrasov] This is a fairly distorted piece of logic. It is strange how these people pose the facts and with what consistency they alter cause and effect and violate elementary commonsense. Simply any kind of human logic, to say nothing of any feeling or emotion, rebels against this reasoning.

[Andrianov] This approach, as you know, was resolutely rejected by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, when he stressed that the Soviet Union is resolutely against a balance of terror. We, Comrade Brezhnev said, are in favor of a balance of trust, and these are very true and important words, to which no serious politician is entitled not to pay attention.

[Nekrasov] Yes, and, of course, they did make an impression. It is interesting to note certain variations in the propaganda of the opponents of detente, which appeared at the last moment before the Vienna meeting. For instance, the following slogan appeared in the American press: A SALT II treaty--yes, but without detente. What does one understand by such a slogan? It is the conclusion of a treaty on the banning of some defined types of strategic nuclear weapons, but also the continuation and preservation somehow of international tension on both the political level and on the military level, by including in the sphere of armaments those types of weapons to which the SALT II agreement does not apply.

Positive Aspects of SALT

For this reason one cannot fail in this regard to pay attention to the quite accurate formulation, which is appearing in the more sensible section of the American press, that has at once seen the danger and falsity of statements of this kind. Thus, on this theme the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR fairly sensibly remarked that President Carter and his assistants, in embarking on the conclusion of the SALT II agreement, are not proclaiming, of course, some sort of new era in Soviet-American relations. They are not assuming that the agreement will be the start of cooperation between the two superpowers in all political, economic and even ideological spheres. The competition will continue. However, they are arguing in favor of the fact that the SALT II treaty will make the world less dangerous and will enable progress to be continued both in the field of arms control and also in other spheres of Soviet-American relations.

In this connection great importance is assumed by the fact that in Vienna at present, in addition to the SALT II treaty, other issues of mutual interest to our countries are being discussed, namely, as is known, both issues regarding bilateral relations and also important problems concerning the international situation. There is no doubt that a positive discussion of these issues against the background of the accord on SALT II--a positive accord--and the discussion of these issues when not only an exchange of views and an elucidation of mutual viewpoints is taking place, but also a search for possibilities in the approach to a solution to these problems on the basis of consideration for the legitimate interests of the sides and under conditions of peace, and not by means of threats of use of force, will also be of very great importance. That is, it seems to me that the significance as a milestone of the SALT II treaty and the Vienna meeting is precisely this. It will operate not only as a treaty in the field of military detente in strictly limited spheres of strategic arms. It will operate as an important stimulus for the fabric of detente in relations between our two countries, which was created during the present decade and was threatened to a certain extent afterwards as a result of the offensive by bellicose forces and hawks and as a result of the hold-ups in the preparation of the SALT II treaty, and once again to begin to shine in all its colors and to receive vital force for its further development.

[Andrianov] Yes, indisputably the treaty which will be signed tomorrow can play a prominent role in the realization of detente and the strengthening of general peace. The SALT II treaty indeed carries within itself the great hope of a lessening of the threat of a general nuclear war. It is precisely for this reason that our party and government has with great patience and consistency been striving for it to be signed. The Soviet leaders have displayed supreme state wisdom and have been doing everything possible to achieve an agreement with the United States for the sake of curbing the nuclear arms race.

[Volskiy] For this reason it is understandable that public and political circles in the most diverse countries also support the conclusion of the Soviet-American treaty. Indeed, talks and negotiations have just been held in Moscow with Desai, the Indian prime minister, and at these talks there was precise confirmation of India's support for this treaty.

Visit by India's Desai

[Andrianov] Yes, indisputably. Among the most important events of international life has been the official friendly visit to our country by Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister, which ended a few days ago. The talks and meetings in Moscow between Soviet and Indian leaders, which took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect, reaffirmed the coincidence or proximity of the stances of the Soviet Union and India on key international problems.

In the course of these meetings both sides welcomed the process of detente, which continues to be strengthened, particularly in Europe, and called for a redoubling of efforts for the purpose of transforming detente into a continuous and all-round process encompassing all continents, including Asia. The participants at the Soviet-Indian talks expressed the conviction that the process of detente cannot be a lasting one without disarmament.

Therefore the most important task facing mankind today is to end the arms race and implement effective measures in the field of disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, with the ultimate aim of achieving universal and total disarmament under effective international control.

Our country and India, as you said--and this is reflected in the joint statement--attribute great significance to the completion of work on the preparation of the new Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, and believe that the conclusion of this treaty and its coming into effect will create a more favorable atmosphere for moving forward along the path of ceasing the arms race and of disarmament.

[Volskiy] Well, of course, the visit by the prime minister of India to Moscow, as well as the strengthening of Soviet-Indian friendship and the dynamic development of relations between the two countries as a whole is of significance above all for the countries of Asia. This is understandable. Moreover, they promote the establishment of peace in tha region, a peaceful situation, a stable situation, including such regions as Southeast Asia and the Near and Middle East which are in direct proximity to the Indian border, India's borders, on which, as is known, the situation is still far, far from stable and harbors grave military threats.

The point is that a kind of secret alliance between Western imperialist circles and the Beijing hegemonists is now operating in various parts of Asia. We can see this in the most varied parts of the continent and in the most varied manifestations, but it is invariably aimed against progressive regimes and forces. We see this for example in Kampuchea, where the remains of Pol Pot's routed bands, supported by Beijing, are beginning almost openly to establish links with the West's placemen, the last supporters of the reactionary Lon Nol regime, which was overthrown in 1975.

Situation in Afghanistan

It is no secret that similar attempts are being observed in Afghanistan, too. The internal position in that country is complicated. The agrarian reform and other revolutionary changes have aroused the opposition of the formerly privileged strata, most of all the landowners, and of course there is nothing surprising here. It is no secret that as a result of centuries-old traditions quite a lot of peasants in Afghanistan believe in those who yesterday were exploiting them and sometimes follow them even against their own vital interests. It takes time for them to recognize their true needs, to identify their aspirations and become liberated from their burden of prejudices and biases. And time, of course, is working on the Afghan revolution. The new regime would undoubtedly have coped much more easily and earlier with the counterrevolutionary rebellion had it not been for the support which the rebels are receiving from outside.

It is known, and it has been reported more than once in the press, that American, British and Chinese agents and instructors have set up a multitude of camps on the territory of Pakistan where counterrevolutionary bands are trained and then sent across into Afghanistan. There, after the manner of the Basmachi [counterrevolutionaries during Russian Civil War], who are well known to us from the 1920's, they organize, as a rule, cruel and truly medieval butchery and then hide on the other side of the border. This is all known, and much is written about this in the press, but why, for what purpose, is Afghanistan being hindered from building its own future?

If one analyzes the situation it becomes clear that it is not only, and perhaps even not so much Afghanistan itself as the Afghan revolution which is the main object of these intrigues. In any case it is not the only object. There are attempts to bring the Afghan revolution into collision with the Iranian one, in which, as is known, a large role is being played by religious slogans and religious circles. This is one of the aims of the speculation on the Muslim religion and on the allegation that Islam is being persecuted in Afghanistan.

As far as Pakistan, the other neighbor of the People's [as heard] Republic of Afghanistan is concerned, the plan is to bring it into collision with revolutionary Afghanistan not only in ideological but also in military terms, to cause an armed conflict between them.

[Andrianov] And here one can see an experienced hand. Acting behind the scenes are the same imperialist forces which have recently suffered a series of grave defeats: In particular they have lost their positions in Iran and in a whole range of other places in that region. The magazine NEWSWEEK, for example, has reported that certain members of the CIA staff in the United States are coming out in favor of more open and extensive interference in Afghan affairs. It is also reported that the new British Conservative Government is not against trying to make its traditional policy more active in the Middle East and even reviving a military presence east of the Suez.

[Volskiy] Well, one thing is obvious: That the intrigues against Afghanistan extend beyond the bounds, so to speak, of that country. The following plan is becoming clear: To set the various nationalities of the Middle East, the religious currents and political groups, and finally the various states against each other, and thus to create the conditions for the restoration of the positions of imperialism here in the heart of Asia. This includes, of course, its economic positions, which, after the events in Iran and the worsening of the energy crisis in the West, are clearly playing an increasingly dangerous and, I would say, provocative role in the international affairs and above all in the region of the Near and Middle East.

Thus the plans to create a 100,000-strong U.S. expeditionary corps to operate in the Near and Middle East were obviously not drawn up without the prompting of the bosses of the oil concerns, just as were the British plans which you mentioned, Boris Vasilyevich, to revive a presence east of the Suez. And the same may be said of the plan to create some kind of mechanism for the Middle East region within the framework of NATO, at which General Haig hinted more than once before his retirement. All this, understandably, is linked with the oil and other transnational corporations' reckoning on creating an instrument to restore and strengthen their positions in that region.

[Nekrasov] Everything which you have said, Dmitriy Antonovich, these plans are of course of a clearly adventurist nature, taking into consideration imperialism's venture to restore its positions in this region, but for all their adventurist nature they are nevertheless a phenomenon which is very dangerous for the cause of peace: There can be no difference of opinion about this. And so in these conditions the support rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan in particular--and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said at the dinner in honor of Desai, the prime minister of India, that we would not leave our friend the Afghan people in trouble--this position of the Soviet Union serves the cause of stability and peace both in the given region and in the whole of Asia. Just so, I imagine, we are all sure, on the basis of what we know about the results of the Soviet-Indian talks in Moscow, that this visit and these talks will serve the cause of strengthening security and peace in Asia and of strengthening the friendly relations between--the traditionally friendly relations--between the Soviet Union and the Indian Republic.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTATOR ON TALKS, RELATIONS WITH PRC

LD151550 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1715 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] This week Geng Biao, vice premier of the PRC State Council, paid a visit to Finland. He attended a symposium on Finnish-Chinese trade, visited several cities and signed an agreement on scientific, technical and economic cooperation.

Well, you could say that it was a proper visit, but look at how he was met in Finland: You see a protest meeting organized in connection with his visit. Finnish peace organizations and the Finland-Vietnam Society organized meeting and protest demonstrations against Geng Biao's visit. These are protests against the Chinese aggression against Vietnam; they are protests against the general line of Beijing aimed, if you talk about Europe, at undermining the Helsinki agreements, at supporting NATO and at discrediting the European policy of the Soviet Union.

This line followed by Beijing is arousing deep concern. But it is there, and it is necessary to take it into consideration and counteract it. The position of our country with respect to the PRC has always been clear-cut and based on principles. The day before yesterday this was again brought up by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. We have fought and are fighting against the destabilizing effects of the PRC on politics in the world. At the same time, we have never ceased our efforts to find some kind of modus vivendi with China in order to move Soviet-Chinese relations into the framework of peaceful coexistence and thus expand the sphere of actions for disarmament.

You know that preparations are taking place through diplomatic channels relating to negotiations between the Soviet Union and the PRC. It is necessary to define the time and venue for the talks, their level and the agenda. Taking into consideration the current state of Soviet-Chinese relations, all of this will of course be difficult to achieve, and if the talks do take place, they will not be easy, as the weight of contradictions is too great, too much distrust has accumulated, and China has for too long proceeded along the road of anti-Sovietism--along the road of cooperation with the world reactionaries and militarists.

For the time being it is not possible to make any forecasts, since much will depend on the intentions of the Chinese. It is one thing if they go to these talks with good will and a sincere wish to improve Soviet-Chinese relations, in which case they will meet full mutual understanding. It will be different if they have the intention, looking back to the West, of playing the Soviet card. That will be a different matter. We have no intention of playing any card games. There is a need for serious and responsible talks, and if Beijing is still willing to do this--and doubts in this connection are very legitimate--then we can hope to achieve something.

PRC'S PROBLEMS VIEWED ON EVE OF NPC SESSION

LD180629 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1430 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Chinese parliament, the National People's Congress of China, opens its sessions in Beijing the day after tomorrow, on 18 June. The official Chinese news agency reports that a standing committee of the national parliament has approved a number of draft legislative acts and a draft agenda, the details of which have not yet been made public.

In any case, the deputies will no doubt have a lot to examine, considering that China today faces a wide range of acute problems.

They first of all concern the economic troubles. The official press admits that a considerable number of industrial enterprises are working at a loss. Unemployment increasingly becomes a feature of Chinese cities, while agricultural communes in the countryside disintegrate into separate work teams. Local party and administrative workers, the mainstay of the central authority in provinces, call in question instructions from Beijing and prefer to act on their own. There is ideological confusion even in the army, which is known to include the most loyal members of the party. Factionalism, the chronic disease inherited from the Cultural Revolution times, erodes the party and revolutionary committees from top to bottom.

Discontent is mounting among the population. Exiled youths demand permission to return to towns. Peasants claim higher state subsidies to cope with hunger. Various political groups demand democracy and basic human rights. Most likely, these people will be branded as counterrevolutionaries and harmful elements at the forthcoming parliamentary session. (?The names will be called) by official propaganda. The economic problems will be (?hardly resolved). From unofficial sources, deputies will have to consider a curtailment of the ambitious four-modernizations program.

To prepare the public for such a move, the press is writing of the need to make a step backwards before making two steps forward later.

Economic modernization is one of the most burning problems confronting China today. But it looks like (?Beijing thinks) another issue is more important. I assure you, you will not find this issue on the official agenda, though. The Chinese leaders are eager to demonstrate before the whole country an atmosphere of stability and cohesion but that will be hard to do as there are more than enough signs of the intensifying factional struggle at the top.

They are also seen in the press. Different newspapers reflect different political lines. The central PEOPLE'S DAILY recently admitted substantial disagreement and even alienation within the ruling party. The Politburo member Li Desheng, the commander of the Shenyang Military District, stated late last month that there are people who would (?work to) [word indistinct] the party's Central Committee. Observers believe cohesion and unity at the upper echelon of power is impossible on the antisocialist basis of Mao's thoughts that have been elevated to the level of state philosophy in present-day China. The maximum of what the forthcoming parliamentary session can achieve is a compromise between rival groups. But the experience of past years shows that compromises can never be lasting.

NORTHEAST ASIA

DALAI LAMA LEAVES MOSCOW FOR MONGOLIA

LD151208 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the Tibetan Buddhists, the Dalai Lama, has left the Soviet Union for Mongolia to attend the conference of Asian Buddhists for Peace which opens tomorrow. In the Soviet Union the Dalai Lama saw at close quarters the life of Buddhists.

Ulaanbaatar Press Conference

LD171410 Moscow TASS in English 1331 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, June 17, TASS--The Dalai Lama, who is a guest of the fifth general conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace, now being held here, was awarded today the honorary medal of this Buddhist movement.

Speaking at a press conference after receiving the award, the Dalai Lama said, in particular, that [he] was impressed by the conference. He noted that the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace is a very important movement for peace.

In Mongolia, the Dalai Lama said, I have seen the great achievements that have been scored by the former backward country. In his words, he was greatly impressed that the plane by which he flew to one of Mongolia's agricultural associations was piloted by a son of a cattle breeder. The guest noted with satisfaction that all believers in the country enjoy freedom to worship their faith.

Answering the questions by journalists about his attitude to the problem of disarmament and the meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna, the Dalai Lama said: "This is a good positive step. This is a good and useful thing".

BRIEFS

JAPAN-USSR COASTAL TRADE--The president of the Japanese Progress company has visited Nakhoda. His company is one of the largest participating in coastal trade. He met city leaders, specialists of the all-union Dalintorg foreign trade association, and other officials. The Progress company is one of the initiators of the development of trade with the USSR. After the signing of the latest contract, the volume of goods turnover will increase by nearly R2.5 million. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 13 Jun 79 OW]

EVENTS IN AFGHANISTAN RECEIVE CONTINUED COVERAGE

Soviet Interference Denial

LD142206 Moscow TASS English 2149 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

["Rebuff to Slanderers"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 14, TASS--The Afghan news agency BAKHTAR in a commentary published today resolutely turns down the assertions of certain circles on the so-called "Soviet interference" into affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The enemies of the Afghan people, stresses the BAKHTAR news agency, should know that the Soviet Union has never interfered into internal affairs of our country. Soviet-Afghan relations are sincere and friendly and are an example of goodneighbourliness. Our relations with the USSR are based on the principles of mutual respect and non-interference. The Soviet Union has always extended to Afghanistan the hand of disinterested friendship and cooperation, and the Afghan people highly appreciate this friendship.

As to allegations on infringement of Islam in Afghanistan, the commentary runs, the foes of our country should remember that the people of Afghanistan do not need foreign religious preachers. The courageous people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan believe that no individual, no sect and no country has a monopoly right to Islam. Under the guidance of their party and people's power the people of Afghanistan have chosen their road consciously and will continue upholding the gains of the April revolution.

Amin Speech to Army

LD151720 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

["Standing Guard Over the Gains of the Revolution"--TASS headline]

[Text] Kabul, June 15, TASS--Addressing a meeting of army party activists, H. Amin, premier and foreign minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, condemned the interference of the reactionary circles of Pakistan, prompted by international imperialism, into the internal affairs of Afghanistan. He urged the officers and men to enhance their combat readiness, to defend their country from domestic and external enemies. The people's armed forces of Afghanistan, he said, are capable of overpowering the enemies of the revolution. They possess for this purpose the most up-to-date types of weapons.

The newspaper KABUL TIMES says that the April revolution was meeting broad support among the workers, peasants and intellectuals, among the absolute majority of the population of Afghanistan. The enemies of the Afghan people are joining forces with international reaction. British colonialism is in their vanguard, while the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) is the principal mouthpiece of these forces. Its slanderous broadcasts are intended to slur the progressive course of the Afghan Government.

However, the newspaper points out, the Afghan people do not believe the propaganda lies. They are closely rallied around their revolutionary government. The Afghan working people are fully resolved to carry out the measures of their government aimed at building a new society in Afghanistan. They will allow no one to disturb the peaceful life of their republic.

Islamabad, June 15, TASS--The progressive organisations of Pakistan are continuing their efforts to put an end to the vicious anti-Afghan campaign in the country, unleashed by the enemies of the people of Afghanistan. New branches of the Pakistan-Afghan Friendship Society are being set up on the initiative of public organisations and the movement for the normalisation of relations with Afghanistan is growing. A campaign has been launched to explain to the Pakistani working people the significance of the April revolution in Afghanistan, the necessity of consolidating peace and Pakistan's goodneighbour relations with the neighbouring states.

Border Activity

LD142129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" Program Presented by Viktor Anikin and Kasbek (Basiyev)]

[Text] According to news agency reports, insurgents and terrorists from among Afghan reactionaries made a provocation this morning against Afghan border units from the territory of neighboring Pakistan.

In their attempt to reestablish landowners and feudal elements in power in the country and to restore the order which condemned the Afghan people to poverty and lack of rights, these elements rely on support from abroad. Banished beyond the borders of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan by the revolution, the reactionaries have found refuge with the Pakistani authorities. Judging by the latest reports the Afghan insurgents undergo special training in Pakistan and then crossover into the territory of the young republic for diversion and counterrevolutionary propaganda. Western intelligence services are taking part in their training and anti-Afghan subversive activity, in particular the CIA. It is noteworthy that Western propaganda is now spreading with greater intensity its obviously provocative versions about the situation in Afghanistan and the alleged persecution of the Muslim clergy in the country.

The activities of the new Government of Afghanistan, however, enjoy the full support of the people. Millions of Afghans repeatedly affirm their loyalty to the ideals of the April revolution.

Alleged Counterrevolutionary Atrocities

LD171404 Moscow TASS in English 1211 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 17, TASS--Afghanistan's radio and television broadcast a reportage about the press conference at which eye witnesses of the atrocities of the counterrevolution against Afghanistan's peaceful civilian population were speaking. People of the villages Mara and Landi-Shah in Paktia Province who remained alive after a raid of gangs said that at first the machinegune fire was opened on their houses, then grenades were thrown and then the houses were sacked. The thugs set on fire what they could not carry away. Innocent people, among them women, children and old people, were brutally beaten. The bandits described themselves as "Ahvanists," said eye witness of the events, Shiraga Bashanda.

The participants in the press conference made a call to the entire Afghan people to rise to the struggle against counterrevolution, to join the committees in defense of the revolution and wage the armed struggle to uphold the people's power, the gains of the revolution, to protect their homes from encroachments of the enemies.

Pakistani Interference

LD161712 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, June 16, TASS--Fresh facts of Pakistan's intervention in the internal affairs of Afghanistan were presented to the local press by Afghanistan's State Security Service.

The documents and Pakistani-made arms, shown to the correspondents, are evidence of Pakistan's direct participation in the provocative attacks on the territory of Afghanistan. According to the local mass media, groups of Pakistani gangsters are being sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for terroristic actions. Recently, the security forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan liquidated a gang of Pakistanis operating in Afghanistan's Kunar Province. They were killing civilians, destroying communications, and attacking frontier posts. Documents, seized from the gangsters, confirm the close contacts between Pakistan's reactionary circles and Afghan counter-revolutionary elements, who had fled from the country and are hatching plans against the government of the Democratic Afghanistan and the achievements of the April revolution. In doing so, they get assistance from imperialist forces that supply money, arms and ammunition to them.

SUCCESS OF SECOND INDIAN SATELLITE REPORTED

LD150952 Moscow TASS in English 0942 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, June 15, TASS--The second Indian satellite "Bhaskara" has completed more than 100 orbits around the earth. It was launched on June 7 with a Soviet booster rocket from the USSR's territory, said U. R. Rao, director of the Indian space research centre.

The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The data, which is of great significance for the country's economy, comes from the satellite to the tracking stations in the towns of Sriharikota, Ahmadabad and Bangalore.

DESAI THANKS BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR HOSPITALITY

LD151438 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--The Prime Minister of India Morarji Desai addressed a telegramme to Leonid Brezhnev and Alexey Kosygin expressing gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality accorded to him in the USSR.

In his telegramme the Indian prime minister expressed the hope that contacts would be continued to promote sincere friendship between the peoples of the USSR and India.

MTI REPORTS NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEW WITH GEORGIY ARBATOV

LD100835 Budapest MTI in English 0608 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 10 (MTI)--In a recent speech in Budapest, Leonid Brezhnev had lauded the significance of the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. He had pointed out that the Soviet-American talks could help bilateral relations and better international political atmosphere. He had also emphasized that the Soviet delegation would be going to Vienna with readiness for an active and constructive dialogue and "we expect that the American side will have the same approach". The above was recalled by Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of Moscow's USA and Canada Research Institute, in an interview given to the Moscow correspondent of Budapest daily NEPSZABADSAG. The central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party carries the interview in its Sunday issue. Academician Arbatov pointed out: Naturally, the coming meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter will not be confined only to the signing of the second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, though its finalization in itself is an outstanding event. If the talks are concluded successfully, it would restore the continuity of Soviet-American summit meetings, this is all the more significant as every meeting held so far meant the beginning of a new phase in the links between the two countries: the phase of detente, the phase of fruitful talks over arms limitation and numerous international questions...Therefore, it is obvious why great expectations are being attached to the meeting of Brezhnev and Carter. It will arouse special attention all over the world. For one, because exceeding mutual interests, the talks will involve vital issues of entire humanity. One way or the other, the discussions will be focussed on major international topics like the prevention of world war, curbing the armament race.

When asked how far SALT II could advance political and military detente, Academician Arbatov referred to Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Budapest where he had said that the document would indisputably mark the most important step ever made in the interest of curbing the nuclear armament race.

Continuing his interview to NEPSZABADSAG, Academician Arbatov said:

"It is highly important that a curb on arms is realized so that the armament spree may be stopped effectively and in order that concrete steps be taken towards actual disarmement. In this context SALT II is fundamentally significant both from the viewpoint of military and political relaxation, for further political detente can hardly be imagined if it is not accompanied by a thaw in the military sphere. Of course, the second SALT by itself will not solve the problem of limiting arms, and still less reduce all its problems. Nevertheless, the treaty is an epochmaking measure which will pave way for the beginning of discussions aimed at elaborating the third SALT and other arms limitation and disarmament negotiations," pointed out the director of Moscow's USA and Canada Research Institute.

While answering a question regarding the USA's China policy, the academician observed that the Soviet Union is not against the normalization of relations between the USA and China. "The current American step, however, was not dictated so much by a desire for normalization, but much rather by a wish to exploit the possibilities latent in China's anti-Soviet attitude. In other words, it was moving 'the Chinese card' in harmony with imperialist designs. It was natural, therefore, that this measure aroused a negative reaction from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as from all peace-loving forces of the world," underlined the Soviet expert. He went on to observe: "However, I feel that the picking up of the U.S.-Chinese relations has somewhat slowed down in the United States and the euphoria experienced in the wake of Deng Xiaoping's visit is ebbing. There are a number of reasons behind the phenomenon. First, American business circles could get convinced that the hopes they had attached to the supposed advantages of the Chinese market were baseless.

Another reason: The Chinese aggression against Vietnam awakened the rationally thinking elements in the United States that in certain situations Beijing could prove not only a hard but distinctly a dangerous 'partner' for the USA and its allies."

When the Budapest daily's correspondent asked what American response could be expected to the latest proposals put forward by the Budapest meeting of the member-countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, Academician Arbatov answered:

"Washington has given no official reply to this important initiative. The general attitude of the United States over issues of detente, arms limitation and disarmament will depend to a great extent on the outcome of the currently progressing internal fight there over Soviet-U.S. relations and SALT II. It is already clear, however, that these suggestions are as much to the dislike of reactionary and aggressive American groups as have been all the steps taken so far for consolidating detente and for curbing armament race. Most probably for each new step on the path of detente and international cooperation, hard struggle will have to be fought in the future too."

COMMENT ON BEGINNING OF POPE'S POLISH VISIT

LD161325 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1715 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] The visit of the head of the Catholic Church, John Paul II, to Poland began yesterday. And now you see on the screen the moment of his arrival in Poland. On the eve of the visit, Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland, and the pope exchanged letters. The following is said in Jablonski's letter, I shall read a paragraph: I am convinced that the visit of Your Holiness to Poland on the 40th anniversary of Hitler's aggression against our country stimulates further efforts for attaining the glorious ideals of peace, coexistence and cooperation between peoples, irrespective of their social systems, in the spirit of respect of man.

And answering this letter John Paul II worded his intentions as follows: I would like, he wrote, my visit to contribute to strengthening the internal unity between my beloved fellow-countrymen, as well as to deepening the realization of the place occupied by the Polish nation in the great family of nations of the world. I especially treasure the cause of peace, coexistence and cooperation between nations and political systems, the pope said in his note.

You know that the Catholic Church in Poland occupies fairly important positions and therefore normal relations between the state and the church and their cooperation in solving various problems are of significant importance there. Well, of course the so-called Eastern policy of the Vatican--that is, the policy of the Vatican concerning relations with socialist countries--is far from being a simple policy; on the one hand it rests on the recognition of new sociopolitical realities in those countries--it rejects the former frantic anti-communism--and on the other hand the Vatican looks for new ways and means to increase its influence over the masses. And this duality must be reckoned with while evaluating the visit of the pope of Rome to Poland. All the more so since in the Polish church there are circles which will undoubtedly try to use this visit for anti-state purposes.

On the whole, comrades, the role of religion in the modern world is a very interesting and many-sided topic.

The Vatican stresses in every possible way, although not always very sincerely, that the Catholic Church stands above political passions and storms, above this temporal bustle. And the Moslem leaders on the contrary interlace Islam very tightly with politics, and see in Islam not only a religious but also a political doctrine.

See what is happening in Iran now for instance. Why does the parliament have to adopt laws, Khomeyni asks. All the laws have been there for a long time, they were written in the Koran and our only duty is to observe them. Naturally the influence of the church is different in different countries and on the whole it has a tendency to decline. But as we know, any tendency materializes in a struggle against countertendencies, and I would just like to remind you about it in order to put John Paul II's visit into a wider historic context.

MORE ON VISIT BY GDR'S NAUMANN FOR BERLIN DAYS IN MOSCOW

Visit to Exhibition

LD132254 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The exhibition "Berlin: 30 Years the Capital of the GDR" at the USSR exhibition of national economic achievements received its first visitors today. Enterprises and organizations of the GDR capital have put more than 5,000 exhibits on show here. Promyslov, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and Krack, mayor of Berlin, spoke of the development of the fraternal links between the two capitals.

Present at the opening of the exhibition were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and a delegation from Berlin, headed by Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin SED District Directorate, along with Ott, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union.

The Berlin delegation today visited the Moscow City Soviet, where it acquainted itself with the development of the city's economy.

Olympic Construction Progress

LD150920 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Days of Berlin continue in Moscow. Today the delegation from the GDR capital familiarized itself with the progress on the construction of Olympic projects. The guests were accompanied by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

Meeting with Moscow Workers

LD151842 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] "The Moscow Likhachev works today hosted a delegation from Berlin headed by Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin area party committee." The guests familiarized themselves with the production processes and talked with the management and workers.

"There was a friendship meeting in one of the workshops. It is fitting that a meeting with the representatives of the working class of Moscow is the culmination of the Days of Berlin in the USSR capital, Comrade Naumann said in his speech.

The ties between the working classes of the two countries and between our communist parties form the basis of friendship between the two states and peoples. No one will ever succeed in shaking our confidence that the struggle for peace, socialism and social progress has no stronger bulwark or better allies than in the Soviet Union and its communist party. As a token of our joint successes in the construction of socialism and communism, and as an expression of the close friendship between the workers of the two capitals, Comrade Naumann bestowed an honorary title of the Berlin Bezirk SED committee."

Visit to Moscow University

LD180856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The delegation from Berlin led by Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk party committee, is continuing to acquaint itself with life in Moscow.

Today the guests visited the Lomonosov State University of Moscow. They were accompanied by Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, as well as by Ott, the GDR ambassador in the Soviet Union.

Concert Finale

LD172320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 17 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Berlin Days in Moscow ended in a finale today with a grand concert by masters of the arts and popular ensembles from the capital of the German Democratic Republic. Attending the concert were Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, and a delegation from Berlin headed by Naumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk, and Ott, GDR ambassador to the USSR.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR STATIONS FOR CEMA--The Soviet Union and the East European countries have decided to build two nuclear power stations in the Ukraine. The Soviet representative at the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the socialist countries has made a statement to that effect. Part of the energy the stations will produce will go to Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other East European countries. Nuclear energy industry is rapidly developing in these countries. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD]

DUTCH CP'S HOOGKAMP WRITES ON STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

LD150851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 79 p 4 LD

[Article by Carel Hoogkamp, member of the Communist Party of the Netherlands Central Committee Politburg: "For Peace and Progress"]

[Excerpts] The Communist Party of the Netherlands [CPN], guided by the decisions adopted by its 26th congress, has launched vigorous activity aimed at the further expansion of the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. The party congress has demonstrated the Dutch communists' unanimity on these questions and they have set to work resolutely, with great enthusiasm.

Problems connected with nuclear armament (particularly the deployment of nuclear weapons on the state's territory) are of great significance directly to the Netherlands. A lively discussion of this subject is underway in all the country's political parties. Particularly great attention is being paid to questions of reducing nuclear weapon stockpiles and halting the arms race. In this connection many people here assess highly the forthcoming signing of the SALT II treaty between the USSR and the United States. We can only welcome the fact that problems linked with nuclear armament are the focus of attention of our country's public and that an increasing number of Dutch people are realizing that the Netherlands too can make a substantial contribution to the struggle for peace and security in Europe, taking specific steps in the spirit of the accords of the Helsinki conference.

It should be noted that the population's anxiety about the possibility of a nuclear catastrophe has particularly increased since the accident at the nuclear power station in the U.S. city of Harrisburg. This accident was an indictment of the capitalist system of economic management. Both the United States and a number of countries of capitalist Europe disregard safety measures and thus increase the risk which arises even with the peaceful use of nuclear energy. And what can we then say of military nuclear arsenals? Soon after the tragedy at Harrisburg the CPN leadership voiced its view of the matter. In the CPN's view, the construction of new nuclear power stations must be halted and existing nuclear power stations must be shut down. In a densely populated country like the Netherlands the population's safety must be guaranteed. This statement by the CPN met with broad approval throughout the country.

If we communists speak of the need to struggle for peace, we have in mind perfectly specific actions. It is a question of disarmament, of absolutely definite steps in this direction, and there is no doubt that the proposals made by the Warsaw Pact countries are of great significance for attaining the set goal.

As in other capitalist countries, enormous funds are spent on armaments in the Netherlands. The country's militarization is aggravating the difficulties it is experiencing in connection with the crisis the capitalist countries are experiencing. The big monopolies are trying to shift the burden of this crisis onto the shoulders of the working people and all non-monopoly strata, on those who make up the majority of the population.

The communists are making every effort to show the population the interconnection between the whipping up of the arms race and the reduction of the living standard. The CPN was the first in the Netherlands to trace this interconnection. [paragraph continues]

It is interesting to note that in the Dutch trade union movement economic problems are now being discussed from precisely this angle. The communists' activity in this sphere is of great significance for the future. The communists are quite sure that the people's interests must be defended in the social and cultural spheres, that any attempts by the monopolies and rightwing forces to encroach on their rights must be repelled and that it is necessary to struggle against a state of affairs whereby the working people's living standard is falling while the revenue from arms production is growing. It is essential to adopt an implacable stance both with respect to the NATO strategists and to some social democratic leaders. Both the former and the latter assert that a struggle against the crisis is possible only if the country's population constantly undertakes self-sacrifices. But while saying this they keep quiet about the burden of expenses on militarization, which benefits only the big monopolies and at the same time jeopardizes peace.

The party has already undertaken a number of practical steps in the struggle for peace. After active discussion the Dutch communists defined the most important avenues of the CPN's activity with a view to reinforcing and developing the successes already achieved.

Questions of the struggle for peace and security in Europe are now to the fore, and the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress will be all the more successful the more actively the communists participate in it. The CPN has elaborated a program for its activity, proceeding from Dutch reality. But at the same time it has taken into account the fact that the populations of all countries, both capitalist and socialist, are equally interested in reducing various types of arms and in halting the arms race. The communists of various countries must pool their efforts and coordinate their actions in the struggle for peace.

The CPN believes that the international solidarity uniting all working people is of tremendous significance. It makes it possible to bring nearer the time when peace and security will be insured in Europe and throughout the world--which is what all progressive and peace-loving forces are seeking.

The Dutch communists will continue to do everything possible to establish lasting peace on earth.

BREZHNEV PREFACES FRENCH EDITION OF HIS BOOKS

LD151025 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[TASS report: "Sources of Heroism and Selflessness. Publication of L.I. Brezhnev's Works in France"]

[Text] Paris, 7 June--Under the title "In the Front Line, Memoirs 1941-1956, "Hachette, one of France's biggest publishing houses, has published in a massive edition an anthology of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works including his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands."

In his foreward "A Few Words to the French Reader," Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes:

The Hachette Publishing House thought that my books published in our country--"Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "Virgin Lands"--are also of interest to the French readers.

In working on them, I was, of course, thinking primarily about my own compatriots, Soviet people. When I say "Soviet people" thousands of familiar people with their unique individual traits come to mind. But at the same time I think about the similarity of their moral qualities and their lofty civic-mindedness. In other words, I am thinking of the social type of individual whose formation began in our country after the Great October Revolution.

If these books help French readers to gain a livelier idea of the Soviet man--both in the frontline situation and in peaceful labor--and to increase their knowledge of our country, then I will believe that the publication of these books in France has been worthwile.

Of course, French people, especially those of the older generation, remember our joint struggle against Hitlerism. For us the deeds of those years will never be merely dead history.

There is no Soviet family untouched by that war on a scale unprecedented in all mankind's existence. Along with millions of Soviet soldiers and officers, I went through it from beginning to end.

"Malaya Zemlya" is merely a fragment of the Great Patriotic War, the story of events in a sector just a few kilometers long. Similar battles, perhaps with differing degrees of fierceness, were played out throughout the Soviet-German front, and at the worst time for the country. The length of this front was more than 6,200 km--a greater distance than from the Atlantic to the Urals. Ponder the scale of these events and perhaps you will gain a better idea of what the Soviet-German front was like, how and why the Soviet soldier held out and what the sources of his heroism and selflessness are.

In "Rebirth" I have attempted to tell of what we found in the war-ravaged land. Almost everything had to be started from scratch. It was necessary to provide shelter for tens of millions of people, to return life to the fields and to resurrect hospitals, schools and plants from the ruins. Overall, one-third of our national wealth had been destroyed.

One would think that the war and its trials and hardships might have virtually exhausted the people's strength. But they found their "second wind": the economic restoration. The rebirth was carried out in an extremely short historical time and moreover, under the conditions of the cold war unleashed by our enemies. And an important role was played in this by the masses' energy and their sense of being masters of their destiny, their economy and their state.

In point of fact the epic of the opening up of the virgin and long-fallow lands in Kazakhstan which I describe in "Virgin Lands" is also related to that theme. Responding to our Communist Party's call, hundreds of thousands of people, mostly young people, left rayons with all amenities for the waterless steppes, settled them and turned them into one of the country's main granaries. The whole appearance of those places has changed: New cities and settlements, agricultural enterprises, plants and factories and scientific centers have been constructed. I am certain that the upsurge and opening up of the virgin lands will remain an extremely bright page in the annals of our people's achievements and an excellent example of the unquenchability of the revolutionary elan arising from great October.

My books are devoted to extremely complex periods in our people's life, to events which are really out of the ordinary. The difficulties described in them were caused, of course, not by socialism but by the particular specific conditions in which our country was placed and not least by external conditions.

Socialism does not demand self-sacrifice. It is based on the power of all the people in the interests of the common good and the free development of each individual. It assumes activeness and initiative on the part of all working people. Clashes sometimes occur between inertia and the bold quest for what is new and omissions and errors cannot be avoided. Something is said about this in the pages offered for your consideration. But I would like the French reader to perceive the main thing: The Soviet people believe in their path. They are convinced that it is precisely with socialsim and communism that their happiness, prosperity and peaceful future are bound up.

TURKEY'S ECEVIT COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD152133 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The prime minister of Turkey, Ecevit, gave a high assessment of the expansion of trade and economic links between the USSR and Turkey. The Soviet Union, he said in a speech to parliament, gives Turkey assistance in setting up the basis of heavy industry, in developing the power industry and irrigation.

UK, USSR HOLD SCHEDULED FOREIGN AFFAIRS CONSULTATIONS

LD151836 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] London, June 15 TASS--In keeping with the protocol on consultations of February 17, 1975, scheduled consultations have been held here between the USSR Foreign Ministry and the British Foreign Office. Taking part in them from the Soviet side were USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Zemskov and USSR Ambassador to Britain Nikolay Lunkov. From the British side: Deputy to Permanent Undersecretary of State Bullard and other officials.

The Soviet representatives were received by British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington.

In the course of the talks held in a businesslike atmosphere were discussed a number of topical international problems of mutual interest as well as some questions of Soviet-British relations.

SOVIET OFFICIALS ATTEND BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD151324 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--Britain's Ambassador to the USSR Sir Herbert Ben Curtis Keeble today arranged a reception on the occasion of the national day--the queen's birthday.

Present at the reception were Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Inamzhon Usmankhodzhayev, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Ignatiy Novikov, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Semen Kozyrev, other officials.

IDEOLOGY PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN POLITICAL EDUCATION

Resolution on Ideological Tasks

LD151527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a resolution "On the Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies Arising From the CPSU Central Committee Resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work.'" It notes that the conclusions and provisions contained in the CPSU Central Committee resolution are of great significance for the activity of soviets, all state organs enterprises, institutions and organizations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium instructed the soviets, guided by the provisions of the USSR Constitution to the effect that one of the main tasks of the state of the whole people is the education of the person as a member of communist society, to make fuller use of the resources and potential at their disposal for the all-round improvement of political education and mass cultural work, the increasingly broad involvement of citizens in the management of state and society affairs and the mobilization of the working people to fulfill economic and social development plans and increase production efficiency and work quality.

The Supreme Soviet Presidiums of union and autonomous republics and local soviets are advised to elaborate and implement measures aimed at further improving educational work and at insuring, in accordance with the decisions of the 25th Communist Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the unity of the political, labor and moral education of citizens, taking into account the particular features of different population groups.

As the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution stresses, the soviets must devote unremitting attention to developing socialist competition at the enterprises and organizations subordinate to them, to increasing the role of labor collectives in production and in educational activity, to strengthening labor and state discipline and to examining social and consumer questions, on whose correct resolution the effectiveness of educational work largely depends. It is indicated that in examining questions associated with the activity of enterprises and organizations located in a soviet's territory at soviet sessions and at sessions of executive committees and standing commissions, it is necessary, in evaluating their work, to consider not only the fulfillment of production plans but also the standard of discipline and organization, the moral and political climate in labor collectives and people's working and living conditions. Attentiveness to these questions must be intensified on the part of deputies' groups and deputies' posts in production, which must operate in close contact with party, trade union, Komsomol and other public organizations.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium makes it incumbent on the soviets to insure a further improvement in political education work carried out by soviets at places of residence and in hostels, small collectives and remote settlements and to adopt measures to strengthen and imporve the forms of this work among the rural population. Here it is necessary to seek the maximum exploitation in developing political education through mass cultural and sporting work in the houses of culture, clubs, movie theaters, libraries, museums, stadiums and other sporting facilities which exist on the svoiets' territory, regardless of which department they belong to. [paragraph continues]

It is also necessary to systematically strengthen the material base of cultural and sporting institutions and to strictly monitor the fulfillment of plans for constructing such installations, and to develop and support in every way public initiative in creating simple installations for carrying out mass cultural and sporting work at the place of residence.

Organs and institutes of people's education and culture subordinate to the soviets and other organizations engaged in cultural and educational work are called upon to devote greater attention to educating the younger generation in the spirit of high civic awareness and industriousness, patriotism and internationalism; to implementing everywhere universal compulsory secondary education, the professional orientation of young people and their preparation for socially useful work; to strengthening ties among the family, school and the public, to developing patronage by labor collectives over schools and vocational and technical schools; and to making more active use of all potential for the organization of young people's leisure.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution notes the need to improve the practice of preparing and holding soviet sessions and sessions of executive committees and standing commissions; to make fuller use of their potential for revealing existing reserves, criticizing shortcomings, comparing views and elaborating well-founded decisions; to be persistent in eradicating instances of formalism and silence about shortcomings and difficulties; and to devote greater attention to organizational work in fulfilling decisions which are adopted and in controlling their execution.

Soviets are instructed:

To widely inform the population of questions which are being examined by the soviets and their organs, to make a regular practice of statements by leading executive committee workers, deputies, and standing commission chairmen to the people reporting on the soviets' activity:

To develop by every means and support the deputies' activity at soviet sessions, in standing commissions and electoral okrugs, to expand and strengthen their ties with the population and spontaneous public activity, seeking to insure that every elected representative of the people is an active bearer of the policy of the Communist Party and Soviet state and by his activity promotes the assertion of the norms of the Soviet way of life and the development of the masses' labor and political activity;

To insure the further improvement of the work of the soviets and their deputies in fulfilling the voters' mandates, enlisting in this work the collectives of enterprises, institutions and organizations situated on the soviet's territory and also the broad public;

To improve consistently the examination in the Soviets and the organs subordinated to them of letters and appeals from citizens, to enhance the responsibility of leaders and other officials for the timely and correct solution of the questions raised by the working people, and to display implacability toward cases of bureaucratism and indifferent attitudes toward people and their needs and just requests.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolution states that the soviets of people's deputies must take steps aimed at the further consolidation of socialist legality and law and order; and must concentrate efforts on the eradication of ugly phenomena still extant in our lives like money-grubbing and bribe-taking, thriftlessness and extravagance, drunkenness, holliganism, parasitism, and violations of labor discipline and public order. [paragraph continues]

They must also enhance the part played here by the people's control organs, the law conservation organs, and relevant commissions attached to the soviet executive committees, the comradely courts, and voluntary people's militia for safeguarding public order, and other organs of autonomous public activity; must intensify control over the precise and unswerving implementation of soviet legislation and must develop legal propaganda and legal education more actively as important components of political educational work the population.

The editorial offices of the newspaper IZVESTIYA and the journal SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV [SOVIETS OF PEOPLES DEPUTIES] have been asked to give more in-depth coverage of the positive experience of the political educational and mass cultural work of the soviets, and to publish items more frequently on the themes of morality, the family and the school, legal education, and the sensible and useful employment of free time. They have also been asked to print letters from working people on the most important questions of state and social life, regularly to discuss topical problems of the development of society with the participation of a broad circle of readers, and to strive for effectiveness in their items.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has pointed out that in all their political educational and mass cultural work the soviets of people's deputies must proceed from Lenin's instruction that the socialist state is strong through the masses' consciousness and that Soviet democracy is a tested means of further intensifying the active life stance and participation of every citizen in his state's affairs and in the development of the economy and culture, and in communist building.

Shevardnadze Address to Students

LD251225 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOK in Russian 25 May 79 pp 1-3 LD

[Speech by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze at 12 May republic student aktiv in Tbilisi: "Make the Communist Education of Soviet Students Conform to the Demands of the 25th CPSU Congress"]

[Excerpts] Dear friends:

The Georgian CCP Central Committee, the republic Council of Ministers and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have instructed me to perform a very pleasant and honorable task--to greet you on their behalf and wish you new successes in mastering the fundamentals of the sciences, in forming a communist world outlook, in achieving moral and labor education and in building a communist society. (applause)

Together with young workers, kolkhoz members and schoolchildren you are our tomorrow, our hope and our future.

This day--the day of this big forum of Georgian students--is the living embodiment of the unbroken cord that links revolutionary generations and eras.

The comrades who have spoken here, including the writer T. Chiladze, have posed many vital questions. I am fully in agreement with their views. It is true that there are still many shortcomings to overcome. Many aspects of VUZ life fall short of the requirements of the modern student.

Liberalism has not yet been overcome in VUZes. We have not yet eradicated all the negative phenomena we inherited from the past. [paragraph continues]

There are still instances of protectionism in a number of VUZes and scientific research institutions. Of course, serious attention should be paid to the problem of coaching [repetitorstvo]. We have not yet come to grips with it; we have not declared a nationwide struggle against it since we believe that we are not yet ready to eradicate it completely. This phenomenon requires study. All its aspects must be studied and when we launch a determined offensive against it we must attack in such a way that there is no retreating. After all, the form of coaching that exists here is harmful to society. The ministries of education and higher and specialized education and the relevant institutes must give us their views on this problem.

The solution of the problem of instilling conviction in young people today requires intelligent and sound comprehensive ideological, political and educational work especially as Maoist propaganda and the chauvinist, anti-Soviet, great-power course of the reactionary Beijing ringleaders is now practically serving bourgeois ideology.

The strategy and tactics of our ideological offensive demand comprehensive consideration of this new correlation of forces.

This is what the communists of the soviet land and true Marxist-Leninists the world over are thinking about. This must be in the thoughts of our young people today who will be entering the 21st century because, in fact, they are responsible to future generations for the historical destiny of socialism.

The task is to insure that no student or young person falls under the influence of bourgeois or Maoist propaganda, to insure, moreover, that he becomes a reliable ideological fighter for the ideals of the Communist Party and Leninist Komsomol--a politically tempered fighter in the principled struggle against bourgeois, Maoist and reformist ideology:

As I have said, we are delighted that qualitative changes have taken place in the student contingent and that serious and active young people have come into our VUZES. Against this background we are compelled to help every student to develop firm beliefs and a communist world outlook and to make his labor, life and struggle easier not just in the 20th century but in the 21st century as well. This is our task.

Unfortunately, we have not yet managed to create the kind of atmosphere in which every topical, urgent and burning question is comprehensively examined and discussed. We have not been able to create this kind of atmosphere in every group and at every level and provide them with the kind of cadres who will not shun the discussion of those problems which concern young people, alarm them and make them sit back and think.

Until we create in all VUZ links an atmosphere of competence, freedom and opinion and absolute sincerity, an atmosphere in which a young person can talk about all the things that worry him and until we eradicate elements of falsity and formalism in our ideological and educational work, it is difficult to say whether we will be able to help all young men and women to form a communist world outlook.

Recently, Georgia was visited by some well-known American congressmen and prominent statesmen. These are people whose profession is politics. They came to find out about our attitudes and our people's position on the main questions of Soviet-American relations. The meeting with them was attended by our party and state workers, secretaries of the Georgian CP Central Committee, bureau members, representatives of the intelligetsia, Comrades V. Okudzhava, T. Gamkrelidze, V. Beridze, N. Vasadze and many others. There were interesting and useful meetings and discussions. [paragraph continues]

I repeat, the congressmen were people hardened by political battles. And during the meetings with them each of us realized once again the true fact that no party in the world, no single system and no single state occupies positions as strong as those of our Soviet people, our Communist Party and its Central Committee. (applause)

There is no concealing the fact that negative phenomena have handed down a painful legacy. In what way does it manifest itself? Let us think: For example, admissions to the medical institute have been based for 15-20 years on lists drawn up in advance and bribes have often played a part. In many institutes candidates' and doctoral dissertations have been passed on the basis of friendship, acquaintance, self-interest and so forth. Where are all these perpetrators of dirty deeds, you might think?

The dubious students and postgraduates helped along by smart dealers have not emigrated to another planet. They are still with us. Some of them have changed their ways, some have donned a disguise and some are up to their old tricks.

I am not saying this is a general phenomenon. There are remarkable people working in this medical institute although there remain a considerable number of those who, to put it bluntly, are incapable of turning over a new leaf. I won't mention any names but it is a fact that many people who have trodden a tortuous path through life and reaped all the benefits that a man can obtain from society without giving anything in return have kept their positions.

The human qualities of people in this category, their knowledge, education, intellect and beliefs do not conform to the concept of the modern educator. And this creates a difficult situation.

This is why the scientific and pedagogic standard of some lectures and practical classes is so poor, the mental outlook of certain lecturers is limited and so forth.

Modern knowledge can be imparted only by a lecturer who possesses modern knowledge. Unfortunately, there are cases where some lecturers try to lead young people to the summit of modern science carrying a bagful of yesterday's knowledge. Nothing can come of this.

What do we do, then? I will tell you frankly: We are humanists and we could not start dismissing poor lecturers wholesale. Therefore, I want to say to our students: Let us analyze the good and the bad. Let's call things by their correct names. Let us make a proper appraisal of and raise to new heights our esteemed professors, lecturers and teachers worthy of this lofty title.

At the same time, what the poor lecturer and teacher cannot give us we must compensate for by intensive, hard work on ourselves. I want you to understand me correctly. In order to arrive at viable conclusions we must utilize the negative as well as the postive. Let us learn from the selfless servants of science, the educators, and enrich ourselves with the gems of their inexhaustible knowledge and experience. On the other hand, let us make sure that the phenomenon which has caused us a great deal of harm does not recur.

In my view, the student body, as a large organized force with a vital interest in the future of the republic and our entire state, is obliged to struggle more actively against everything contrary to the socialist way of life. Those comrades who think that it is time we stopped talking about the urgency of the struggle against these phenomena are very mistaken. It is not easy, and in fact it takes years to overcome what has been ingrained for many years in people's consciousness--what has become almost a habit and a rule for many of them.

We are currently waging a fierce struggle to overcome private ownership tendencies. [paragraph continues]

But even against the background of this fierce struggle, some people continue to dip their hands into the state's and people's pocket. Sometimes these phenomena become pretty dangerous. We know of these facts from the press, television and radio.

The private ownership tendency is still deeply entrenched in many people's mentality. And it is not a straightforward tendency. It is our common task to overcome it since it is the enemy of our party and state interests and international and national interests. In practice, this tendency hinders the upsurge of the economy, the development of science and progress of culture. The generation represented in this hall must overcome the private ownership tendency at all costs. Young people must become active fighters against these and other unhealthy phenomena.

Our patriotism, our culture, our humanity and militant spirit must be crystallized in fine deeds to the glory of the party, people and the state, in the struggle for a republic free from unhealthy manifestations.

I totally agree with the comrades who spoke here that it is necessary to instill in young people the feeling that they are masters of their country. And who is master of our country's future if not you young people!

We welcome the demand that young people, above all, should be worried not only by major evils but also by any small matter that hampers our advancement. This is of vital importance. The younger generation should be the first to protest when the norms of culture, morality and behavior in society are ignored. The young person's personal culture and his moral makeup must take shape in the struggle against violations of this kind. Here is an example. Sometimes in Tbilisi, on Rustaveli Boulevard--and not only in Tbilisi but in Kutaisi, Sukhumi, Batumi, Tskhinvali, Gori and other cities and villages in the republic--you cannot walk down the street without encountering outrageous instances of foul language. Of course, this is a manifestation of bad upbringing, lack of culture and dissoluteness. We must not be indifferent to such phenomena since they are a mockery of everything we have inherited--the rich culture of our people, their nobility and high morality. The motherland's air must be as clear as crystal, untainted by obscene words. However well we sweep the streets, we cannot consider them clean if swearwords are audible on them.

The day before yesterday, if I am not mistaken, a newspaper published a report that a citizen had broken a branch off a tree. We work so hard to plant more trees, to build roads, to provide urban and rural amenities and make the republic even more beautiful. When foreign guests visit they note that a very great deal of work has been done in this sphere. It is a source of amazement to us that, on the one hand, we have foreigners admiring the amenities of our cities and villages and, on the other hand, there grow up among us scum and riff-raff, albeit isolated elements, who mar the beauty of the motherland.

Let us go to Kakhet. Soon, when the apricots, almonds and nuts ripen, you will see hooligans making devastating raids on our orchards which have cost us so much sweat and blood to grow. And who is doing this? Once again it is our children, our kin, our friends, our young people. Is this not a matter our young people and our public must discuss?

Maybe the world will not stop turning and the wheel of socialist development will not go into reverse if somebody breaks a branch off a tree. Nevertheless, this fact indicates that we have failed to raise a person who is a fully fledged citizen of a socialist country. [papagraph continues]

I believe, therefore, that every trifle must be of concern to our young people and make them sit back and think because these "trifles" are a reflection, a manifestation, of bigger shortcomings and errors in upbringing.

You are well aware of the Georgian CP Central Committee's position in the sphere of Russian language study. It is expressed in the well-known 1973 resolution. This resolution reflects the spirit of our people.

In foreign parts our "well-wishers" spread malicious rumors alleging that in certain Georgian youth circles a breach has occurred in relation to the Russian language. I believe this is not just a lie but a palpable slander against our young people, against the entire Georgian people and against all other peoples living in the republic. (prolonged applause)

We love our native language just as the Russians love their native Russian language, the Abkhazians love theirs, the Ossets love theirs, the Armenians love Armenian and so forth. At the same time, as Ye. Kharadze, president of the Georgian Academy of Sciences, so rightly said, as well as our native language we need Russian, the language of Pushkin, the language of Lenin, as much as we need air, as much as we need our native language.

I cannot help expressing my very great joy in connection with the fact that the Georgian, Russian, Abkhazian, Ossetian, Armenian and Azerbaijani languages have been in evidence during student festivals at the Tbilisi State University and at VUZes in Sukhumi, Tskhinvali, Batumi and other cities in the republic. Not only did this not surprise anybody, it delighted everybody.

In politics we must look ahead, not back, if we want to keep up with the times. Tremendous significance is attached to foresight and scientific forecasting of phenomena. When we look ahead we can clearly see that the progress and prosperity of our people and language, and likewise all the Soviet peoples and languages, are closely linked to the Russian language and to the assimilation of the spiritual values created in this language. Russian helps us to gain access to the achievements of world civilization. On the other hand, the masterpieces created in our own language are brought into the all-union and world arena primarily thanks to the language of Lenin.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO IZVESTIYA PUBLISHING HOUSE

ID151043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Jun 79 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS report: "High Award on Printing Plant's Banner"]

[Text] "Printed at the I.I. Skvortsov-Stepanov 'IZVESTIYA Sovetov Narodhykh Deputatov SSSR' Printing Plant"--this mark is well known to readers throughout the country. The circulation of the newspapers which emerge every year from the leading printing enterprise's shops reaches 1 million while the number of books and journals reaches 22 million. The printing plant has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for its successes in fulfilling plan targets.

On 6 June a ceremonial meeting was held in Moscow to mark the presentation of this high award to the printing plant collective. Printing workers, journalists and representatives of the capital's press gathered in the Lenin Komsomol Theater.

The ceremonial meeting was opened by P.F. Alekseyev, chief editor of the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, spoke at the meeting. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally, he cordially congratulated the printing plant collective on the motherland's high award.

It is portentous, the speaker said, that the printing plant was decorated in the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of Great October and of the new USSR Constitution's adoption After all, the printing workers and compositors always marched in the vanguard of the Russian proletariat's revolutionary movement and brought the light of Lenin's truth to the masses. At all stages of socialist and communist building they have been and remain the CPSU's loyal helpers and make an important contribution to the solution of the imposing tasks which it has set for the country's economic and sociocultural development.

Many glorious pages have been inscribed in the printing plant's 50 plus years of history. With the whole country, with its workers, the IZVESTIYA printing plant workers confidently climbed the rungs of the 5-year plans, mastered new equipment, improved production organization and achieved successes in socialist competition. It is particularly pleasing that the glorious traditions of the older generation of printing workers are being worthily developed in this collective and embodied in specific new labor achievements. The printing house was among the capital's first enterprises to be awarded the honorary title of "Enterprise of Communist Labor."

Together with the production of enormously large numbers of copies of periodical publications, V.V. Kuznetsov continued, the printing plant collective is assigned the task of fulfilling urgent and important missions demanding exceptional responsibility and a particularly high standard of printing skill.

Our party Central Committee recently adopted a resolution aimed at the further improvement of ideological and political educational work. The tasks set forth in it have the most direct bearing on the printing plant's collective. By creating, in collaboration with journalists and writers, output of particular value--ideological output--you are thus taking part in the party's gigantic work of insuring the communist education of the working people, in propagandizing the noble ideas of peace, democracy and social progress, and in furthering the implacable struggle against the ideological enemy.

V.V. Kuznetsov read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree and, to the applause of those assembled, attached the order to the printing plant's banner.

Yu. I. Balanenko, director of the "IZVESTIYA Sovetov Narodnykh Deputatov SSR" Publishing House and Printing Plant; V.I. Nikitin, engraver in the zincography shop; N.A. Yermakov, electrician in the electrical assembly shop, and others who spoke at the meeting expressed profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev for their high assessment of the collective's labor and assured them that the IZVESTIYA printing workers will justify the trust placed in them and give their knowledge and experience to serving their beloved party and the Soviet people.

SOCIALIST PLANNING PROVIDES SUPPLIES OF FUEL, ELECTRICITY

LD151252 Moscow World Service in English 1700 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Yuriy Rogachev commentary]

[Text] The Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government have taken a decision on the measures guaranteeing adequate supplies of fuel, electricity and heat for the national economy and the population in the autumn and winter period of 1979-1980. More from our observer Yuriy Rogachev:

Planning lies at the core of any decision-making in this country as far as economic management is concerned, including energy problems. The decision just taken provides for a balanced realization of a complex of issues, insuring uninterrupted work of the fuel, energy and heating systems during the autumn and winter period. The decision focuses on the need to speed up the construction of gas pipelines, gas processing plants and new electric transmission lines. It urges the construction of additional underground gas storages. It calls attention to the managers of enterprises and housing maintenance staff to the need to carry out routine inspection and repairs of the heating and hot water systems.

The decision envisages additional energy supplies for houses, factories and offices. As is known, the severe frosts and heavy snowfalls that hit Europe and Asia last winter created considerable difficulties in many countries. In the Soviet Union the frosts reached minus 45 degrees centigrade in central Russia, the second such case in the last 100 years. However, neither frosts nor snowfalls disrupted the normal pace of life in the country as a whole. Houses, public buildings and transport were provided with extra supplies of energy. From gasfields in Central Asia gas reserves were transferred through gas pipelines urgently to the European part of the country, where the bulk of the country's population lives. The single power grid worked efficiently. The grid connects more than 900 big electric stations and makes it possible to balance electric power supplies properly in the country. Yet due to the inefficiency of some managers and (?municipal) workers, some electric power units and heating systems in a number of residential districts went out of order. The decision just provides for the elimination of such cases.

There was no energy crisis in the country, and it is not expected in the future. This country accounts for almost 60 percent of coal extracted in the world, for almost one-third of the world's reserves of gas and for large oil deposits. Socialist economic planning provides for the balanced development of all branches of power engineering. They supplement each other and insure the smooth supply of industry and population with fuel and electricity. The prices of them never fluctuate. The cost of electricity and fuel, water supply and central heating have not changed for decades.

Interview With RSFSR Fuel Minister

LD151314 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0906 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Interview by unidentified announcer with Viktor Petrovich Belyayev, first deputy RSFSR minister of the fuel industry]

[Text] [Belyayev] Yesterday we read the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on ensuring fuel, electricity and thermal power for the national economy and population in the 1979-1980 autumn and winter period.

This decision is a fresh manifestation of the party's and government's concern for the people's needs. The RSFSR Ministry of the Fuel Industry has done much work regarding the production and procurement of peat, peat briquets, coal and fuel wood to ensure fuel in the new heating season.

[Question] Viktor Petrovich, how much peat will be extracted this year?

[Answer] This year we must extract 40 million tons of fuel peat for supplying power stations, for municipal-consumer needs and for supplies to the population. This is almost three times more than was the case prior to 1978. We must produce more than 1 million tons of peat briquets, considerably increase coal extraction and the procurement of wood.

[Question] It is no secret that not all production associations cope with their plans. Who are you levelling complaints against specifically?

[Answer] The Kirovskiy, Vologodskiy and Gorkovskiy production associations are not fulfilling their peat extraction plans. Many fuel industry directorates in oblasts, krays and ASSRS are not fulfilling their plans for the procurement of fuel wood. Of great importance now is the creation of requisite fuel reserves by consumers and at fuel stores. Specific tasks have been established for this in every oblast, kray and ASSR, and supervision is being enforced. However, these tasks are not being fulfilled in a number of oblasts because of insufficient deliveries of coal and wood by supply and marketing organizations of the USSR Gossnab.

[Question] Viktor Petrovich, it is known that there are still problems with fuel deliveries to the population. What is the reason for this?

[Answer] General-use motor vehicle organizations [avtokhozyastvo obshchego polzovaniya] do not allocate the necessary quantity of trucks for organizing this work. Strenuous preparation of narrow-gauge railway transport at peat enterprises is being carried out to ensure smooth supplies of peat to thermal power stations. Loading and unloading mechanisms are being made ready. Stores are being made ready for work in winter conditions. Work on receiving orders from the population for the purchase and supply of fuel is being organized. Stepping up the construction and on-time commissioning of fuel stores is of great importance. Much has been done by the ministry concerning this matter over the past few years. Five-hundred seventy modern mechanized fuel stores and store installations have been built. But the requisite attention to this matter is not being given in all oblasts.

[Question] One last thing: A further improvement in fuel supplies to the population and municipal-consumer services will depend a lot on timely and full supplies of coal and wood by organizations of Soyuzglavugol and Syouzglavles. How do matters stand here?

[Answer] To date there are serious shortcomings regarding this. In the 4 months of the current year they were more than 600,000 tons of coal and 400,000 cubic meters of wood behind in their deliveries for this purpose. The quality of coal supplied continues to be low. Serious measures must be taken to improve coal quality and to increase the output of high-grade fuel. The measures being taken by the ministry will make it possible to get through the coming heating season in a more organized fashion and to ensure the smooth supplies of fuel to the national economy and population.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON HAYCUTTING, FODDER HARVEST

LD160638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics have begun haycutting. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, about 2.5 million tons of hay, 7.5 million tons of haylage and 481,000 tons of vitaminized grass meal had just been laid in by the start of the second 10-day period in June.

Commenting on this date Comrade (Ulayashev), chief of the Main Administration of Fodders, Meadows and Pastures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia haycutting is proceeding at a faster rate than last year. In Kazakhstan, due to the late spring, this work has not yet begun. Everywhere special attention is being paid to quality. Heads of farms, agronomists and peoples' controllers are strictly checking the observation of the technology of fodder laying-in to prevent it from being spoiled and lost.

To increase the fodder harvest grasses are being cut in ravines, forest belts and on unsuitable lands. Mass laying-in of coniferous meal is underway. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are taking care to use many reserves to increase fodders, including vegetable growers' wastes, tops of potatoes, sugar beet and other root crops.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0305 GMT on 15 June 1979 carries a report on the above adding:

"The harvesting is expanding on the fields of the south of the country. Grain workers of Azerbaijan, the Central Asian republics, the Kuban and the Crimea have joined in."]

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 14-17 JUNE

LD160504/LD180408 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian for 14-17 June 1979. Times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

14 June

The vast Ashst steppes in Tadzhikistan will soon be transformed into a major irrigated farming region. The waters of the Syr-Darya have now begun to be diverted here following the completion of the construction of the first section of a new irrigation system (0000 GMT)

The first grass cutting has been completed in the Ukraine. The secondary sowing of fodder crops is underway. They occupy 1.5 million hectares. (0500 GMT)

Grain growers in Azerbaijan, the Central Asian republics and the Kuban have begun harvesting. In the Crimea the harvesting of grain crops has begun almost 2 weeks earlier than usual. The reason for this is the warm, dry weather which has speeded up the ripening of the grain crops. Until today, winter barley had been cut on 11,000 hectares.

Haycutting time has arrived in the Moscow area, where farmers are trying to lay in the fodder in good time. But the caprices of the weather--now hot, now cold, now dry--have prevented the grass from growing high. Making efficient use of their equipment, the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are rapidly completing the first cutting. Workers from industrial enterprises in the capital and oblast are assisting. (0830 GMT)

Thousands of hectares of winter grain have been harvested in Vakhsh Valley; there is a yield of up to 40-45 quintals per hectare. The target for Tadzhikistan is 300,000 tons of grain. The cutting of grain has begun in Pridunayskaya Dolina, Odesskaya Oblast. The prospects for the harvest, experts consider, are not bad; for wheat, about the same as last year.

15 June

In Kazakhstan, 30 million hectares have been allocated for haymaking this year. The procurement work is being carried out under complex conditions: The grasses were late in growing due to the cold and rainy spring and are starting to do well only now. Townspeople are helping in the fodder procurement. (0100 GMT)

In Chimkentskaya Oblast the cutting of the first harvest of alfalfa on irrigated areas was completed today; almost 300,000 hectares were harvested. Tadzhikistan is completing the third interrow treatment of the sown crops. The weather has been unfavorable and the cotton had to be covered over again on one-third of the area. (0500 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast the first stage of the Novosergiyevka grain elevator, one of the biggest in the oblast and one that will be taking in grain from distant rayons, has been handed over for use. This year growers here will give the state more than 3.5 million tons of grain. (0700 GMT)

The harvesting of grain has started in the central Kuban steppes. The mass cutting and threshing of winter barley started today in the Priazov, Ust-Labinsk and other major grain areas in Krasnodarskiy Kray. Kuban farmers have considered for a long time that the barley harvest is the dress rehearsal before the harvesting of the main grain crop of winter wheat which occupies more than 1.5 million hectares in the kray. (1200 GMT)

16 June

Tadzhikistan's cotton workers are doing their best to eliminate the consequences of the unfavorable weather. The cotton had to be resown on one-third of the areas in the spring. The third interrow tilling is being completed with the help of townspeople. Tadzhikistan has pledged to sell 885,000 tons of cotton to the state this year. (0100 GMT)

The state vehicle inspectorate is taking part in the Uzbekistan harvest by organizing harvest traffic. (0905 GMT)

The harvesting of winter barley has started in Severo-Osetinskaya. (1200 GMT)

Deliveries of the new harvest's grain have started in Dagestanskaya. Haymaking has started in Gorno-Altayskaya autonomous oblast, where grass is to be cut from an area of more than 2 million hectares. One-third of this area is covered by sown grasses. (1330 GMT)

In Central Asia, the harvesting of grain is proceeding at full speed. Azerbaijan, Krymskaya Oblast, Krasnodarskiy Kray and the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus have started harvesting. This year, the grain in the south is ripening 8-12 days earlier than usual. Corn, millet, buckwheat and other crops are being sown as soon as the grain has been cut. Fodder is being procured in all the union republics. In past years, much of the haylage has been of low quality, mainly because of shortcomings in the timing and technology of harvesting. This year, such faults are being avoided. (1600 GMT)

17 June

Reniyskiy, Izmailskiy and Kiliyskiy rayons on the south of Odesskaya Oblast have been among the first in the steppes bordering on the Black Sea to start harvesting grain. Peas and winter barley have been laid in swaths on hundreds of hectares. (0500 GMT)

Belorussian farms are doing everything to improve stocks of fodder this year. So far, 100,000 tons of silage have already been laid in. (0700 GMT)

In Krymskaya Oblast harvesting has begun. Winter barley is being cut. (1000 GMT)

The country's farms have completed spring fieldwork. Spring crops cover almost 154 million hectares. The harvest is beginning in the south.

In Uzbekistan, quite a good crop of cereals has been grown. Combines are harvesting a larger area per day than last year. Fickle weather, pouring rain and wind are slowing down the harvest in Azerbaijan. Combine operators are fitting devices to lift stalks and ears. The yield is up to 30 quintals per hectare for grain crops in the Muganskaya and Milskaya steppes. The harvest is in full swing in Turkmenia. The farmers of the republic intend to fulfill their pledge of more than 60,000 tons of grain crops by 20 June. Heavy rain is falling in the valleys of Tadzhikistan. In Dangarinskiy Rayon, where cereals cover more than 20,000 hectares, an average of 22-24 quintals per hectare of grain is being threshed. Grain crops are good on irrigated lands. Corn is being sown 1 or 2 days after the grain harvest for grain. Harvesting has begun on the Crimean Steppe 10-12 days earlier than usual. (1130 GMT)

Mass harvesting is in progress in the republics of Central Asia, in Azerbaijan and Georgia, Moldavia and Krasnodarskiy Kray and in the autonomous republics of the Northern Caucasus. In Uzbekistan for instance, grain crops have been harvested on an area of 150,000 hectares--each yielding 30-35 quintals of grain. Grain crops of the new harvest have begun reaching the threshing floors at many farms in Moldavia. (1600 GMT)

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY REPORTS HARVEST PROGRESS 15 JUNE

LD152135 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] Reaping work has reached the Ukraine, and selective mowing of winter barley has been begun by machine operators in Krymskaya and Odesskaya oblasts. Now fieldwork is being carried out by all the union republics. According to the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, on the non-irrigated land of Uzbekistan the harvest of winter barley is higher than usual. In Turkmenia, the harvesting of wheat has begun. Wherever the harvest is in progress, special attention is given to the quality of the work. Immediately after the collection of grain, sowing teams are going out to the fields with corn seed and other postharvest [pozhivnyye] crops. Such repeat sowings, in the zone of the North Caucasus alone, already occupy more than 200,000 hectares. Moreover, the areas sown with the culvitation of the first cobs are being harvested. This will help supplement the grain balance. In the Russian Federation, about 800,000 hectares of corn for grain sown during the spring has been cultivated.

In the Kuban and Stavropolye, and in the southern rayons of the Ukraine and Moldavia, the first interrow cultivation of sunflowers has been completed. Care of the sown areas of fodder, beets and other crops is continuing. In Georgia and Uzbekistan, harvesting of early strains of potatoes has begun, and half the tea crops has been gathered. Harvesting of early vegetables and fruits is in progress. In all the union republics haymaking is underway.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COSMOS-1107 SPACE EXPLORATION SATELLITE LAUNCHED

LD151544 Moscow TASS in English 1537 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--Artificial earth satellite "Cosmos--1107" next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today. On board the satellite is installed scientific equipment designed for continuing outer space exploration. The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 89.5 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface--328 kilometres, minimum distance--209 kilometers, and inclination of the orbit--72.9 degrees. The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

LYAKHOV-RYUMIN ORBITAL FLIGHT COMPLETES 16TH WEEK

LD151129 Moscow TASS in English 1033 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 15, TASS--A TASS correspondent reported from the Flight Control Centre: Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeri Ryumin are completing their 16th week in orbital flight. A greater part of the day today was devoted to carrying out preventive measures in the station. The cosmonauts are checking the operation of the onboard systems, preparing scientific equipment for the forthcoming research and experiments. It is planned to disassemble the block of the water condensate regeneration system, and replace it with a new one brought to the station on board the transport spaceship Progress-6. The crew are to start their next experiment in space material studies using the "Kristall" equipment in the evening. The aim of the experiment, which is to last two days, is to obtain semiconductor material gallium arsenide in conditions of weightlessness. The schedule for today also provides for work with the onboard technical papers and physical exercises in the complex trainer and veloergometer. The onboard systems of the Salyut-6 and Soyuz-34 spaceships are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valery Ryumin feel well. Research in the near-earth orbit is continuing.

SCIENTISTS EXPERIMENT WITH NEW FUEL FOR CARS

LD160524 Moscow TASS in English 1935 GMT 15 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Kiev, June 15, TASS--A taxi using gasoline-hydrogen mixture made a test trip from Kharkov to Kiev. The taxi has been built by specialists at the Kharkov machine-building institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences. Many Soviet scientists are working on the "automobile and hydrogen" problems. The Kharkov specialists are testing a car with an engine adjusted for combined fuel: gasoline and hydrogen. The tests conducted have shown that as much as 40 per cent of gasoline can be saved as a result. Already in 1979, the municipal transport will partly be serviced by experimental taxis with the emblem "hydrogen." Designers are now busy developing a bus with tanks adapted for combined fuels.

BRIEFS

ICEBREAKERS FOR ARCTIC--Five icebreakers of the Far Eastern Steamship Company today left Zolotoy Rog Bay for the Arctic. They are the icebreakers Yermak, Ivan Moskvitin, Admiral Makarov, Vladivostok, and Leningrad. The icebreakers will operate in northern latitudes of the Pacific Ocean, in seas around Chukotka, and will lead vessels to northern islands and into estuaries of polar rivers. This year a million tons of cargo must be delivered to the far north by Far Eastern seamen. [Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 11 Jun 79 OW]

PAPER STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 'COMMUNIST CONVICTION'

LD151419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Communist Conviction"]

[Excerpts] Life and practice show that the stronger the ideological tempering of a serviceman the more substantial are his achievements in service. And for that reason one of the most important tasks arising from the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Educational Work", is seen by commanders, political organs and the party and Komsomol organizations as being to actively establish in the servicemen's consciousness the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and to tirelessly develop communist conviction in them. This consists of the profound realization of the correctness and invincibility of Marxist-Leninist ideas, of firm and unshakeable confidence in the triumph of socialism's and communism's cause, of utter devotion to their people and of the active struggle for the implementation of the party's policy.

Moral principle and communist conviction does not come by itself. It is achieved through comprehensive cognition of Marxist-Leninist theory and of the great truth of our life, and it is inseparable from a person's scientific outlook and political maturity. The CPSU Central Committee resolution points to the need for profound study of the works of K. Marx, F. Engels and V.I. Lenin, the history of the CPSU, the documents of the 23d, 24th and 25th party congresses, the works of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and other party leaders. Only on that basis is it possible to develop in oneself a Marxist-Leninist outlook, a clear realization and understanding of our great communist goals and ways and means for their achievement.

At the same time, one must always remember that communist conviction is not determined by theoretical training alone. Ideological convictions are not simply a package of knowledge. They are also the desire to think and, as V.I. Lenin stressed in his speech "The Tasks of the Youth Leagues," an ability to act in the way that communism really demands. A person's ideological conviction is always judged by his deeds, and not by what he says. "Enterprising and creative participation in labor and social life," the CPSU Central Committee resolution points out, "is an indicator of a person's ideological and civic maturity." Just as steel is tempered in the fire, so ideological conviction grows stronger in labor and struggle, in the crucible of practical work and life's trials. A serviceman's knowledge of revolutionary theory and party policy must turn into conviction, into the active life stance of a steadfast fighter for communism, and be embodied in an excellent knowledge of modern combat equipment and weapons, strict discipline and high vigilance, a sense of personal responsibility for the work entrusted to him and in constant readiness to come to the defense of the socialist homeland.

The active life stance and communist conviction of servicemen are expressed in their daily struggle for the high standard and efficiency of combat and political training and for the attainment of the best indicators in study and service.

Communist conviction also means high political vigilance, the serviceman's implacability toward views and morals alien to him, and the ability to evaluate facts and phenomena of the reality surrounding him from class positions. [paragraph continues]

Under conditions where imperialist propaganda is unceasingly waging a fierce offensive against the minds of Soviet people and is organizing anti-Soviet, anticommunist campaigns, ideological steadfastness and the ability to stand up for one's convictions, to expose idle fabrications, and resolutely rebuff any attempts to denigrate communist ideas and our socialist way of life are required of army and navy servicemen.

For a soldier to be ideologically principled means regarding his daily military labor as a part of the struggle by the whole people for communism, being an ardent patriot and internationalist, an active and conscientious fighter for the all-round improvement of combat readiness and preserving and augmenting the glorious traditions of the army and navy.

The education of servicemen in the spirit of communist conviction is the chief factor of the ideological work conducted by commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations. Guided by the instructions of the 25th party congress and the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" they are required to persistently strive to insure that all the resources of the ideological arsenal for influencing the minds and hearts of servicemen should enhance their social activeness and political consciousness and motivate them to honestly and conscientiously fulfill their duty to the homeland.

FAMOUS TANK DESIGNER MOROZOV DIES

LD151104 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 14 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 14, TASS--Aleksandr Morozov, an outstanding Soviet tank designer, died after a long illness.

Aleksandr Morozov was born in 1904 into the family of a worker. He began working from the age of fifteen. Having outstanding abilities and engaging in a constant creative quest, Morozov already in 1940 was the chief designer, one of the creators of the Soviet T-34 tank famed during the Second World War. In the post-war period he displayed a creative initiative in the solution of complex engineering problems in the creation of new specimens of equipment which became a further contribution to raising the country's defence potential.

For his outstanding services to the motherland in the development of Soviet tank manufacture, Aleksandr Morozov was twice awarded the title of Hero of Socialist Labour, Laureate of Lenin Prize, three-time Laureate of the State Prize of the USSR, and was awarded three Orders of Lenin, other orders and medals.

The obituary was signed by Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin, and other party and state figures.